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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

ADVICES BY STEAMER.

The Fenian Funeral in Dublin—Affairs in England and on the Continent, Etc.

By the arrival of the steamship Hermann, from Bremen, at New York, we have received advices by mail to December 10.

The Fenian Demonstration in Dublin.

The great funeral procession in memory of Allen, Larkin, and Gould, took place in Dublin on Sunday, the 8th of December. The Chairman of the Demonstrative Committee was John Martin, who in 1848 was sentenced to ten years penal servitude for "treason felony." At the head of the procession there were 200 men walking eight abreast, then a band of music, and behind that several thousands of boys and girls, then came three hearses, and then about 3000 women, and behind them a large army of men, variously estimated at from 8000 to 20,000.

Several bands were interspersed in the procession, and nearly every participant wore crape and green favors, the day was very wet, but several thousands of spectators lined the streets along which the procession passed, a large number of whom wore sympathizing colors. The bands played "The Dead March," "Adiste Fideles," "Savourneen Dheelish," and other tunes. When passing the spot where Emmet was hanged, in Thomas street, the processionists lifted their hats and cheered. When the procession arrived at Glasnevin Cemetery, John Martin addressed the immense audience who "closed in" around him. He denounced the "malignant policy" of England, and said that the men whose memory they were met to honor were not murderers, but pious and virtuous men, who feared God and loved their country. For that love they were doomed to death at the hands of the British hangman.

The death of those men was legal murder—the act of English policy, which, through jealousy and hatred of their nationality, had by fraud and force destroyed their independence. They had since endured sixty-seven years of insult and robbery, of impoverishment, extermination, and suffering, beyond what any other people had ever endured from a foreign master. A vast number of Irishmen whom oppression of English rule had forbade to live in their own country had in America learned to become soldiers, and resolved to make war on England. She was in a panic in consequence, and hoped to strike terror into Irishmen by legal murder. Mr. Martin made a long and eloquent speech, which was listened to in perfect silence and with great attention.

This speech was made at the grave of Terence Bellew McManus, the leader of 1848, who was taken over from the United States and buried there. Each of the bands of music halted and played at the grave during the march round the cemetery.

Mr. Martin's speech, when he referred to the "innocent lives which had been taken," was received with shouts of "We'll strike terror into them." Cheers were given for the Irish republic, and groans for the present rulers of Ireland.

Apart from this demonstration the utmost order was observed, and no excuse was given to the police to make any charges that the peace of the city had been disturbed.

A procession took place at Limerick on the same day, and the proceedings were likewise peaceable. Ten thousand people were in the procession, many being from the adjoining counties. Father Quaid delivered the address, and at his request all knelt and said a prayer for the souls of the men executed at Manchester. The people then rose and cheered for Father Quaid and the Irish republic.

The Dublin (Dec. 7) correspondence of the London *Times* gives the following particulars of the programme as it was arranged:—

The topic of absorbing interest at present is the funeral procession which is announced for to-morrow. There can be little doubt that if such a demonstration be permitted to take place in this metropolis, it will imperil the tranquility of the country. A feeling of deep concern pervades all loyal classes, irrespective of creed, at the prospect of Fenianism receiving fresh life from such proceedings.

The processions which are in contemplation—for there are others spoken of—will not be regarded by the people as monster meetings in motion, intended to give expression to popular feeling in a constitutional manner, but as displays of masked treason, which only awaits the opportunity to assail the Constitution. They will be considered as open and defiant violations of the spirit, if not the letter, of the law, which are tolerated, not from any generous forbearance of scrupulous respect for technical forms, but simply from timidity on the part of the authorities. This is, no doubt, a most unreasonable construction; but the mass of the populace will not be disposed, even if perfectly competent, to draw nice distinctions in favor of the British Government.

While a hostile press is impregnating the minds of the lower classes with the virus of disaffection, such assemblages may become especially dangerous in themselves, apart altogether from any fear of collision between factions such as they have already produced. The people become familiarized with the display of organized power which they know to be capable at any convenient moment of being directed to revolutionary objects, if not now actually aimed at them. Under the shelter of an organization that is admitted to be legal—if it be admitted—Fenianism may recruit and consolidate any fresh strength it may acquire; and the knowledge that popular agitation is charged with the explosive element, will render it doubly formidable and perplexing.

A formidable obstacle will be raised in the way of those who honestly desire to adopt remedial measures for the condition of the country. The policy of yielding to intimidation, as it would seem to be, may be carried out without securing peace and order, and the habit of impunity will make the disaffected more audacious and exacting. Such are some of the consequences which loyal and liberal people apprehend. A week ago there was no idea of such a manifestation in Dublin as we are threatened with to-morrow. Now we have it proclaimed in the most ostentatious manner, and if the results correspond with the expectations of its promoters, it will be on a greater scale than any which we have yet seen.

The order of ceremonial observed in Cork will be substantially adhered to, with the slight difference that each "martyr" will be honored by a separate hearse. The bands will play the "Dead March in Saul," and there will be a speech at the grave-yard by Mr. John Martin. The procession will sweep through most of the leading streets, commencing at Beresford place, where the muster will be at 12 o'clock. It will march, taking the following route:—Abbey street, Capel street, the North Quays, and across the King's bridge, which is the extreme limit, up Stephen's lane on its return, through James street, Thomas street, Wine Tavern street, part of the South Quays, Parliament street, Dame street, Westmoreland street, Sackville street, and on to Glasnevin, where, to make the mockery more complete, a grave has been purchased over which it is intended hereafter to erect a cross.

No one will be permitted to address the multitude except Mr. Martin. This gentleman, who appears to be the prime mover in the affair, exhibits worthily the grateful spirit which he feels towards the British Crown, which extended its clemency to him. He was one of those convicted for treason felony in connection with the movement of 1848, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. After undergoing a portion of his punishment he received a pardon, and now abuses the liberty which was generously restored to him to set a pernicious example to the disaffected classes. Those who intend to take part in the procession are busily engaged in making preparations. Green ribbon and crape are in demand, not only in parts of the city, but in Kingstown and other suburban districts. In the liberties of Dublin hawkers have been plying a brisk and profitable business vending rosettes ready tied at exorbitant prices.

Various rumors have been flying about as to the probability of a counter-demonstration by the Orangemen, but it is to be hoped that no unseemly imitation of the conduct of the Fenian sympathizers will be attempted. Some hopes were entertained by the respectable and loyal citizens, including some of the most earnest Roman Catholics, who discountenance the conspiracy and its abettors, that even at the eleventh hour the Government would prohibit the demonstration, but no steps have as yet been taken with that view. A special meeting of the Privy Council was held this afternoon, but it is understood they separated without resolving to suppress it. There is little fear that any actual breach of the peace will be committed, as all the journals which approve it, and the *Freeman*, which doubts the propriety of having it, concur in exhorting the sympathizers to avoid doing anything which would bring them within the meshes of the law.

Hopes of Dr. Livingstone's Safety.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London, December 9, a letter was read from Dr. Kirk, of Zanzibar, fourteen days later in date than the last that have been published. The letter is as follows:—

LETTER FROM DR. KIRK TO MR. WEBB.

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 9.—The interesting discovery that a white man had been seen seven months ago to the south of Lake Tanganyika, induced Mr. Churchill, the Consul, and myself to go to Pagamoyo, a place on the coast, the point of arrival and departure of the Ujiji caravans. The result of our visit has been to find two other men, who also saw this wanderer in the country of Marungo, and to place his existence apparently beyond a doubt. We have also learned something about his personal appearance, his escort, and the route he was taking, and have been told that letters were given to one of the head men of another caravan then at Marungu. This man, we have since found, is no mythical personage, but a well-known man, so that on his arrival from the interior, expected in the course of a month, we may have not only our curiosity satisfied, but I sincerely hope our best wishes for our dear friend Livingstone realized. I hope we shall find he has been successful, and is pushing his way to the Albert Nyanza, thence to emerge, via the Nile, on the Mediterranean. He will have been the first man who has not only crossed the continent, but has passed through its whole length from the Cape of Good Hope to the mouth of the Nile. But the essential part of his work will have been done before he reaches the Nile, and he may safely return towards Zanzibar, if so minded, with laurels sufficient to constitute him the greatest of all explorers, and the African traveller *par excellence*.

You see I am very sanguine that our friend is still alive. The manner in which we obtained the testimony was very satisfactory. In the first place, I picked up the news among some of the native traders; I then traced it to the caravan people, and drew out their story while they were unsuspicious of its interest; so that neither Hurdee trader nor Suahili men had an object to tell lies, or an idea in which way to do so if they wished to please merely. Besides, our conversations were carried on without an interpreter, and although making no pretense to a full knowledge of the language, I know quite sufficient to be able to express myself and dispense with that fertile source of confusion, an interpreter. I need not repeat all we heard; most of what is important will be published before this reaches England. With the prospect of letters from Livingstone so near, we may well refrain from all speculation on the subject of his geographical discoveries.

JOHN KIRK.

American Affairs.

The London *Times* of December 10 has the following on American affairs:—

The refusal of the House of Representatives to prosecute the impeachment of President Johnson terminates one of the strangest episodes in the history of the American Union. There never was a more startling instance of the power of public opinion on a legislative body. The House of Representatives is divided between Republicans and Democrats nearly in the ratio of three to one. Of the seven Republican members of the Impeachment Committee, five supported the resolution recommending the House to impeach the President at the bar of the Senate. Under ordinary circumstances, the impeachment must have followed as a matter of course. A few months ago it would have been inevitable. It had been proposed to the House by the Judiciary Committee, it was supported by a large majority of the Republican members of the Committee, and the House itself was mainly composed of members of the Republican party. But the elections of the autumn had shown that the majority of the voters of the North recoiled from the extreme measures of the Republican leaders, and, though the elections had no direct effect on the House itself, they apparently exercised an immense moral influence on its members. By a vote of 108 to 57 the proposal was rejected, and the danger of a complete lock of legislation, unbalanced by any practical advantage, was removed.

The rejection of the proposal to impeach the President for high crimes and misdemeanors will leave Congress free to attend to the more pressing wants of the Union; but the mischief of this mistaken proposal will, probably, not so easily disappear. It seems not unlikely that the leaders of the Republican party will have reason to repent their unbridled animosity against the President, but if this were all, they would receive, as they deserve, little commiseration. It is to be feared that the nation at large will be prejudiced by this abortive manifestation. The President has given abundant proofs of his own intractable disposition, and the abstract of his last Message shows that up to the meeting of Congress he had not learned the necessity of abating any of his pretensions. The conclusive vote against the prosecution of his impeachment may not improbably be taken by such a man as an approval of his policy. It must in any case confirm him in the course he has adopted. The consequences which may be traced in the legislation of the session which has just begun cannot be doubtful. The strength of the Republican party is broken, yet it commands a majority in the House and in the Senate. The tenacity of the President is confirmed, yet he is liable to be overruled by the votes of adverse majorities. The hopes of a satisfactory reconstruction are diminished. As it cannot be supposed that the Republicans will acquiesce in Mr. Johnson's schemes, and it is beyond hope that Mr. Johnson will modify his own views, there must be a trial of strength on every question as it arises, and the doubtful balance will sometimes incline to one and sometimes to the other side. Neither can get rid of the other, and the utmost that can be anticipated is a little amendment of the more pressing difficulties of the present situation, followed by a postponement of the rest of the work to a better season. Shut out from the prospect of useful legislation in Congress, the energy of the nation must be almost entirely devoted to what would, under any circumstances, be the great task of the coming year—the selection of the new President and the determination of the "platform" upon which his Cabinet shall be constructed.

—Hay costs six cents a pound or $120 a ton in Cheyenne.

THE WEST INDIES.

Captain-General Lersundi's Reception at Havana—Financial Deficit in the Jamaica Budget.

By the Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Dec. 21.—The Spanish steam-frigate Francisco de Asis arrived here to-day from Porto Rico, with General Francisco de Sales Lersundi, our new Captain-General. Immense crowds thronged the wharves and terraces that line the bay to welcome the General as the frigate entered the harbor of Havana. A large steamer and all the ferry-boats had been engaged to convey those who wished to salute the General before reaching the Morro Castle, and accompany the Francisco de Asis as she entered the bay. These steamers went out some distance to sea; they were crowded, and were gaily decked with flags and streamers. Bands of music accompanied all these boats and enlivened the scene by their choice music. When the frigate arrived opposite the city she came to anchor, and a delegation from the corporate bodies went aboard to welcome his Excellency, who expressed his pleasure and gratification at the cordial and magnificent welcome extended to him on this second occasion of his arrival as Captain-General among them.

After the usual courtesies his Excellency came ashore, and the line of procession was formed to the palace. The Captain-General and suite filled five carriages and were escorted by the Biscayans resident in Havana, who formed in double line. This privilege was accorded them on account of General Lersundi being a native of the Biscayan provinces of Spain. The procession passed under several triumphal arches. The landing was effected on a carpeted pathway, and amid the shouts and vivas of the assembled population, the forts and ships in the harbor meanwhile firing the salute customary on such occasions.

All the troops of the garrison were in line, and his Excellency was in full uniform. He was presented with a splendid sword by the municipality.

HAVANA, Dec. 21.—We have advices from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 9th instant.

The finances of the island were in an awful state; a deficiency of fifty thousand pounds sterling is to be made up by an additional duty of ten per cent. on imports.

A negro insulted the American Consul, Gregg, by striking him in a billiard saloon; but Mr. Gregg summarily chastised his black aggressor.

BOILER EXPLOSION IN CHICAGO.

Explosion of the Boiler of a Locomotive in the Illinois Central Depot—Great Destruction of Property.

From Chicago Republican, Dec. 23.

The Great Union Central Depot was early yesterday morning the scene of a terrific explosion, that of the boiler of a locomotive, which, strangely enough, resulted in but slight injury to a few persons, and the demolition of a portion of the roof and window-panes in the depot and adjacent buildings.

The platform was not wholly cleared of the throng at a few minutes before eight o'clock, when the explosion occurred, and it is fortunate no lives were lost. Suddenly, and with a deafening crash, the boiler of the locomotive exploded, and promenaders on the platform were precipitated violently to the planks. There were no premonitory symptoms on the part of the engine previous to the concussion, and the disaster occurred before the slightest opportunity was afforded for escape.

The scene presented almost beggars description. The platform was covered with fragments of the locomotive and roof of the building, and infinitesimal particles of glass were scattered hither and thither. A portion of the engine had been thrown through the roof, making an immense fissure, and the refreshment room had been completely gutted. The dome of the engine, with adjacent fixtures, said to have weighed 1200 pounds, was thrown a height of nearly two hundred feet, and landed in a freight car east of the depot. One of the iron braces which connected the boiler with the framework of the engine was also carried through the roof, and struck on the top of a "Blue Line" car, shattering it considerably. The windows in the surrounding buildings were broken.

As to the immediate cause of the explosion nothing is known. The engineer confesses his inability to conjecture. He states that he was running 103 pounds steam pressure, and that the four guages of the boiler, when tested, showed that there was not an insufficiency of water. The upper part of the engine was stripped, and the flues were contracted into the most fantastic shapes. The end and front of the boiler, however, are intact. Experienced engineers who have examined the wreck assert that this explosion is a most remarkable one, there being no cause to which it can be assigned, except, perhaps, some weak spot in the boiler. The locomotive was valued at $12,000, and was damaged about $5000. It had been in the repair shop in November, and was pronounced perfectly sound. The total damage to the depot, cars, and locomotive is estimated at about $25,000.

THE WAR IN ABYSSINIA.

Diary of One of the King's Captives—Cruelty of His Majesty—In "The "Black House" at Debra Tabor.

The East India mail, by way of England, furnishes a copy of the diary of Dr. Blanc, one of the Abyssinian captives, just published in Bombay. This paper, dated Magdala, August 31, 1867, contains a complete account of the varying fortunes attending Mr. Rassam's mission from the 20th of July, 1864, the date of their departure from Aden, up to the end of August. The compilation of the report was no easy matter. Dr. Blanc says on this point:—"I was obliged on two occasions to burn my report; first, on being made prisoner, in April, 1863, when we thought it advisable to destroy note, letter, or paper in our possession. At Gaffat I began to write it for the second time; but after the events that occurred there, I seized the first opportunity of making away with it. At Magdala, it is exceedingly difficult to write; spies are constantly peeping into our tent on some pretext or other. The risk and penalty are so great, as the order is that any one found writing is to be chained hand and foot." In spite of this penalty, however, Dr. Blanc's report is said to be a marvel of neatness, exhibiting the greatest patience and care.

Of their prospects Dr. Blanc says little, not having then heard that an expedition was on its way to release them, or avenge their death. But for their being constantly chained, their condition as prisoners would be tolerably comfortable, the more so as the Emperor can now have but very little dealings with them. They knew not, however, what a day might bring forth; the Emperor was daily rioting in blood and murder, and, as far as his much crippled power would admit, satiating his one desire—revenge. Their best hope seemed to be that, should they change owners, they might fall into the hands of some powerful chief who would know their value, rather than into the hands of the ignorant and infuriated peasantry, who, likely enough, might regard them as in some way connected with the terrible misery which the wretched cultivators have lately endured at the hands of the Negus.

Dr. Blanc says:—"The two days we spent in the black house at Debra Tabor, all huddled up together, obliged to have lighted candles day and night, anxious and uncertain about our future fate, were really days of mental torture and physical discomfort, to which, in our time, few have been subjected. We hailed with joy the announcement that we were going to move; any alternative was preferable to our position; be it rain in a worn-out tent, be it chains in one of the ambas, anything was better than close confinement, deprived of all comforts, even of the cheering light of day."

SECOND EDITION

LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Another Shock of Earthquake at St. Thomas.

The European Markets To-Day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Attempted Bank Robbery and Murder.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 23.—An attempt was made at 3 A. M. to-day to rob the Merrimac National Bank, the burglar having first set fire to a paint shop to distract attention.

Joseph Burnham, town watchman, heard the explosion in the bank building, and on entering was shot dead by the burglar, who escaped. The lock of the bank had been shattered by gunpowder. Burnham was very highly respected, and leaves a large family.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Morning Report of Markets.

LONDON, Dec. 23—11·15 A. M.—Consols, 92 9-16 for account; United States Five-twenties, 71½; Erie, 49½; Illinois Central, flat, 88½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23—11·15 A. M.—Cotton dull and unchanged. The sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Hancock Portrait—General Sherman in the City—Tightness of the Money Market.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 23.—Lieutenant-General Sherman is still here, as the guest of Major Van Vliet.

The loyal friends of Major-General Hancock, whilst he was in command here, had a splendid full-length portrait likeness of him taken, and elegantly framed, at the cost of nearly a thousand dollars, which they intended presenting him as a compliment, but he refused to receive it, and it is still on exhibition at the artist's studio in this city. He did not relish what seemed to be political honors, though coming from his then loyal admirers. President Johnson should send another message to Congress, advising its purchase for the Rotunda of the Capitol.

Rain fell copiously during a great part of yesterday, and carried off much of the snow. It is now materially milder, and the streets crowded with holiday merchants. Business, however, is very dull, and there is much complaint of tightness in the money market.

From South America.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The steamship North America, from Rio Janeiro Nov. 25, via St. Thomas Dec. 16, arrived this morning. The United States steamers Guerriere, Huron, and Wasp were at Rio; the Pawnee at Bahia, Nov. 29, all well. Another heavy shock of earthquake was felt at St. Thomas on the 12th, and the excitement there still continues.

Three deaths occurred on the passage from St. Thomas.

Senor Magalhaens, Brazillian Minister to the United States, is a passenger on the steamer.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News by Steamer from Aspinwall.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The steamer Arizona, Captain Maury, from Aspinwall December 14, arrived at this port on Saturday. The mails which she brings from the South Pacific have been for the most part anticipated by the arrival of the steamer Nebraska on the 17th inst. She brings the California mails of November 30, 357 passengers, $1,191,856 in treasure on freight, and a full cargo of merchandise, consisting principally of silks, teas, and other China and Japan goods.

We learn that, after the events which led to the resignation of President Carrion, peace and confidence have been re-established, and everybody is busy with the approaching election of a new Chief Magistrate. Dr. Espinoza is still the candidate who appears to have the best chance of winning, although General Davolos has been nominated at Riobamba, and Senor A. Borrero at Cuenca. What principally recommends the first one of these three persons is that he, so far, has kept studiously aloof from politics, and therefore seems to be a fit man for the reconciliation of political parties. Since the close of Congress nothing new has transpired in the world of politics.

TORMAY TRAGEDY AT NEWARK.

The Approaching Execution of Walsh—Condition of the Prisoner.

From the N. Y. Herald, 22d.

Thomas Walsh, who lies in the county jail at Newark awaiting execution on the 2d of January, for the murder of Patrick Tormay on the 4th of July last, is only nineteen years of age. His parents immigrated to this country about twenty-eight years since, and are both living. When the doomed boy was about five years of age he was taken by his father on a canal boat running on the Morris canal, and in the boating business he has been reared, his education having been sadly neglected.

Since his confinement in the county jail he has occupied the second cell on the right of the male apartment, and since his sentence a thin curtain has been raised before his cell to screen him from the gaze of curious visitors. The awful fate to which he is consigned does not seem to be realized by the unfortunate youth; still, he devotes serious attention to matters connected with his spiritual welfare. He is often visited by Catholic clergymen. In answer to the query of a visitor yesterday, he replied that he did not feel resigned. The petition presented to the Governor in his behalf was mentioned, but he remained silent in regard thereto, looking intently on the floor. He appeared remarkably well, his hair being neatly combed. Since the trial a careworn expression has crept over his face, and a deep melancholy marks all his movements. It is only seldom that he regains his former composure, and then a smile flits across his countenance.

The name of Farrelly, Walsh's associate in the crime, is not frequently mentioned, but the latter still persists in his statement that Farrelly gave an entirely erroneous account of the bloody transaction, throwing all the blame on Walsh, in order to make his escape from the gibbet. Much sympathy is manifested for the young prisoner, but if the desires of the citizens of Newark were consulted, Farrelly would not escape the punishment which Walsh is doomed to suffer. With regard to the petition for a reprieve, the decision of the Supreme Court, which awarded Farrelly a second trial, and denied one to Walsh, may be looked on as the final disposal of the case.

The judge who passed sentence, moreover was emphatic in his warning to the prisoner to place no reliance on the counsel of those who would represent that there was a chance of escape, and after the removal of the prisoner, gave positive instructions regarding the execution. The only motive that suggested the petition to the Governor from a few humane and well-meaning citizens was the youth of the prisoner, no one attempting to palliate a deed of blood so unprovoked that it falls properly into the record of highwaymen. To escape the full measure of retribution for such a crime, a man must pass beyond the confines of New Jersey. Here the law is so inexorable that a man may plainly foresee the sentence of the blood-dyed criminal.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Dec. 23, 1867.

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were firmer. Government loans were in fair demand; 7.30s sold at 104¼@104¾, no change; 101¼ was bid for 10-40s, 112¼ for 6s of 1881, 108 for '62 5-20s, 105¾ for '64 5-20s, 105¼ for '65 5-20s, and 108¼ for July '65 5.20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99 and old do at 95, interest off.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 127, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 50¼@50¾, an advance of ¾; Reading at 48¼, a slight advance; and Lehigh Valley at 51½, an advance of ¼; 26 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 64 for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 23¼ for Catawissa preferred; and 28¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 74 was bid for Second and Third; 66 for Tenth and Eleventh; 44½ for Chestnut and Walnut; 64 for West Philadelphia; 10½ for Hestonville; and 37½ for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 30, a slight advance; and Manufacturers' at 30½, an advance of ½. 70½ was bid for City; 62 for Commonwealth; and 65 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 30@30¼, closing at the former rate, a decline of ½. 12½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 39 for Morris Canal preferred; and 52 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 133½; 11 A. M., 133½; 12 M., 133; 1 P. M., 133½, a decline of ½ on the closing price of Saturday evening.

—The N. Y. *Herald* this morning says:—

"The supply of capital available for employment on the Stock Exchange was in excess of the demand during the week, and loans were made freely to first-class houses, both by the banks and private lenders, at six per cent., although seven per cent. was generally asked for small and moderate amounts on miscellaneous collaterals. The transactions at this rate, however, became very exceptional towards the close, and on Saturday lenders found it difficult to obtain six per cent., and balances were left with some of the leading dealers in Government securities at 5 per cent. In the discount line there was a moderately easy movement, the distrust of credits which prevailed for some months prior to the passage of the bill suspending contraction by the House of Redresentatives having given place to a more confident feeling in the immediate future of financial and commercial affairs. The banks have been latterly taking the best grade of their customers' paper without hesitation at the legal rate, and in the open market, prime names have been in requett at 7@8 per cent., with most of the transactions at 7½. The disbursements of the Treasury in payment of the semi-annual interest due on the 15th inst. on the June seven-thirties, and also in redemption of the December compound interest notes, which matured on the same date, contributed to swell the volume of loanable funds, while the Western exchanges continued slightly in favor of this centre. Of $9,976,280 of compound notes presented at the Sub-Treasury, $8,680,000 were redeemed in three per cent. certificates. The statement of the associated city banks for the week ending yesterday reflects this condition of growing ease in monetary affairs. Their reserve of legal-tender notes has increased $3,357,124, and their deposits $588,333, while their loans show a reduction of $2,102,192, their specie of $1,418,739, and their circulation of $90,810. Their liabilities in deposits and circulation amount to $211,651,684, against which they hold a reserve of $71,779,521 in specie and legal tender notes, or $18,866,600 in excess of the legal limit of twenty-five per cent., which would be $52,912,921. If we deduct the specie, from the reserve, however, we find that it is only $5,398,511 above the limit."

—The N. Y. *Times* this morning says:—

"The Gold Room was dull through Saturday, and the sales ran down to 133@133¼ per cent., subsequently returning to 133¼@133¾ per cent. The shipments of the day fell nearly one-half short of Friday's estimate, owing to the unexpected appearance of a large block of bills on London on Messrs. Baring Brothers, drawn to the extent of £350,000, equal to $1,750,000 in gold, by Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. The object of the negotiation is not known. The bills were sold in sums of £50,000@£75,000 each, and taken by the other bankers. The shipments by the day's steamers were $606,744, making for the week $1,584,206. The Treasury office received for Gold Customs for the week $1,217,000, and paid out $217,000 for Gold Interest. The Treasury office also paid out $8,500,000 of the 3 per cent. Legal-tender Certificates of Deposit in exchange for December Coupons, and from this operation and the receipts of currency from the West the banks gain $3,350,000 in legal-tender paper, while losing $1,400,000 in their gold deposits. The loans at Bank are down $2,150,000 from last Monday; the general deposit line is about $600,000 higher. The money market of the day closed easier at 6 per cent. to the stock brokers, with exceptions as low as 5 per cent. per annum. The discount brokers quote 7@8 per cent. on prime mercantile paper, with some select names, short date, below 7 per cent."

—The Chicago *Republican*, Dec. 20th, says:—

"Local monetary affairs presented no new features to-day. The money market was close and stringent, and not even the best names could be placed in all cases. The rates of interest at the bank and on the street were firm, and quoted at 10 per cent. per annum, and 2@2½ per cent. per month. Eastern exchange was scarce and in demand, and rates were firm at par buying and 1-10 premium selling."

—Returns from the principal hog markets in the West indicate that the number of hogs to be brought to market will be much larger this season than in any previous year. The following table shows the number packed in the four principal markets to the 14th instant, and also the number to the corresponding time last year:—

	1867.	1866.
Chicago	455,241	101,000
St. Louis	156,480	38,000
Louisville	126,980	88,076
Cincinnati	248,139	179,436
Total	980,839	406,512

Showing an increase, so far, of more than 125 per cent. The average weight is not quite as great as last year, and it is believed the hogs are coming to market earlier than last year, but after making all allowances, there can be no doubt that there will be vastly more pork packed this than last year. This fact, which has forced itself upon the notice of dealers recently, has caused a sensible decline in prices within the last fortnight. The prices at Cincinnati on the 17th instant were $6@6·75 for live weight, and $7·50@8·25 dressed, and in Chicago 25@50c. per 100 lbs. less.

—The Bank of England return shows that the increase in the Government deposits is small by comparison with the diminution in the private deposits, and as there are now, for the first time for many weeks, indications of a revival of the bank's loan and discount business, as shown by the increase in the other securities, the reserve has been drawn upon to the extent of £632,336. The amount of gold withdrawn from the bank, on balance, for export during the week, was £394,000, and the diminution shown in the coin and bullion is £341,126.

The following is the return of the Bank of England for the week ending December 4, giving the following results when compared with the previous week:—

Rest	£3,099,135	Decrease	£21,553
Public deposits	5,220,734	Increase	286,252
Other deposits	18,507,007	Decrease	723,708
On the other side of the account:			
Governm't securities	£12,319,203	No change.	
Other securities	16,726,903	Increase	£138,568
Notes unemployed	11,760,715	Decrease	677,900

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,943,870, being an increase of £291,210, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £21,717,442, showing a decrease of £341,126 when compared with the preceding return.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$250	U S 7-30s..Je....c.	104½	
$450	do....Je....c.	104½	
$250	do....Jy.1s..c.	104½	
$150	All Co 5 p c rec..s	72¾	
$1000	C & Am 6s,'83.....	97½	
$4000	City 6s, mun. cdp 2d	99	
$1000	do. O. cdp. c R&O.	95	
$1000	Bel Del R 1s.....	80	
$6000	Cam & Bur Co R bd's.	86	
$2000	Susq Bds.....1s.	59¾	
20 sh	Manuf Bk.....s5.	30½	
3 sh	Mech Bk.....	30	
185 sh	Leh N stk.....1s.	30¾	
200	do.....1s.	30¾	
240	do.....1s.	30	
2 sh	Cam & Am...1s.	127	
5 sh	Penna R.....1s.	50½	
4	do.....	50¾	
99 sh	Leh V R.....1s.	51½	
100 sh	Read.....t5 cint.	48¾	
200 sh	Big Mount.....	3¾	
300	do.....1s.	3¾	

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@112¾; old 5-20s, 108@108¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 105@105¼; do., 1865, 105¼@105¾; do. July, 1865, 108@108¼; do. July, 1867, 108¼@108¾; 7-30s, 1st series, 104½@104¾; 2d series, 104½@104¾; 3d series, 104¼@104¾; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119·40; May, 1865, 117¼@117¾; August, 1865, 116¼@116¾; September, 1865, 115¾@115¾; October, 1865, 115¼@115¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@112¾; do. 1862, 107¾@108¼; do., 1864, 105@105¼; do., 1865, 105¼@105¾; do., 1865, new, 107¾@108¼; do., 1867, new, 107¾@108¼; do. 5s, 10-40s, 101¼@101½; do. 7·30s, June, 104½@104¾; do., July, 104½@104¾; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40; do. December, 1864, 119·40; do., May, 1865, 117@117¼; do., August, 1865, 116¼@116¾; do., September, 1865, 115¾@115¾; do., October, 1865, 115¼@115¾. Gold, 133@133¼. Silver, 127¼@129.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Dec. 23.—The volume of business in Flour is exceedingly small, but prices are well maintained. There is no shipping demand, and the home consumers operate sparingly Sales of 400 bbls., including superfine, at $7·50@8·25; 100 bbls. very choice extra at $10·50; Northwestern extra family at $10@11; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $10·75@12; and fancy brands at $12·75@14, according to quality. Rye Flour is unchanged; 100 bbls. Pennsylvania sold at $8·75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market, although quiet, is characterized by much firmness, and the demand is confined to prime lots, of which the offerings are small. Sales of red at $2·50@2·55; 1000 bushels California at $3·20, and 500 bushels Maryland white at $2·80. Rye is steady, with sales of Pennsylvania at $1 75@1 78. Corn is in moderate request and held firmly. Sales of old yellow at $1·42@1·43; new do. at $1·10@1·20, and new and old Western mixed at $1·30@1·35. Oats are scarce and wanted. Sales of Pennsylvania at 75@80c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Bark is held firmly at $56 ₱ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Whisky is without improvement.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Dec. 23.—Beef cattle were dull this week, but prices were without any materia change; about 2100 head arrived and sold at 9¼@10c. ₱ lb. gross for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 7@9c. for fair to good do., and 4@6c. ₱ lb. gross for common, as to quality

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

111	head	Owen Smith, Western, 6½@9¼ gross.
120	"	A. Christy & Brother, Western, 8½@9, gross.
21	"	A. Kennedy, Western, 7@8½ gross.
32	"	Jones McCleese, Chester co., 7@8, gross.
40	"	P. McFillen, Chester co., 8@9¼, gross.
125	"	Philip Hathaway, Chester co., 7½@9¼, gross.
95	"	James S. Kirk, Chester co., 8@9¼ gross.
75	"	James McFillen, Western, 8@9, gross.
35	"	E. S. McFillin, Chester co., 8@9, gross.
93	"	Uhlman & Buchman, Chester co., 8@9, gross.
140	"	Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 6@8, gross.
109	"	Mooney & Smith, Western, 7@9½, gross.
68	"	T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 6@8½, gross.
62	"	H. Chain, Western Pennsylvania, 5@7, gross.
102	"	John Smith, Western, 6@9¼ gross.
75	"	L. Frank, Western, 5@8¼, gross.
85	"	Frank Schamburg, Western, 7@8½, gross.
56	"	Hope & Co., Chester co., 7@8¼ gross.
28	"	Dryfoos & Co., Western Pa., 6@7, gross.
46	"	Blum & Co., Western, 7@8, gross.
80	"	J. Clemson, Western, 4½@6¼, gross.
40	"	D. Branson, Chester co., 6@10, gross.
80	"	B. Hood, Chester co., 7@10, gross.
41	"	James Cochran, Chester co., 6@8¼, gr.
80	"	Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 7@9, gross.
79	"	Kimbly & Wallace, Chester co., 7@9¼, gross.
23	"	L. Horn, Delaware, 4¼@7, gross.
24	"	Jackson Holm, Chester co., 8½@10, gr.
48	"	G. Duffy, Western, 5½@7, gross.
20	"	D. W. Gemmell, Delaware, 5@7, gross.
15	"	Hamberger & Landis, Lancaster co., 4@6, gross.
100	"	N. Wentz, Western, 6@7½, gross.
28	"	Preston & Sands, Chester co., 6@8½, gr.
55	"	J. Seldouridge, Chester co., 8¼@9½, gr.
34	"	Charles Wildey, Western, 7½@8¼, gr.

Hogs were dull and rather lower; 3800 head sold at the different yards at $9·00@10·25 ₱ 100 lbs. net.

Sheep were rather lower; 6000 head arrived and sold at 4@5½c. ₱ lb. gross, as to condition.

Cows were unchanged; 200 head sold at $50@70 for springers, and $75@100 ₱ head for cow and calf.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 23.

STATE OF THERMOMETER

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Northern Pacific Railway.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

While the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad Companies are pushing on their roads, both from the eastern and western points of departure, with amazing energy and success, the Northern Company has as yet done little more than enlighten the country on the comparative advantages of its route over any other. The reason is plain. The former has a large Government subsidy, a loan of United States credit, while the latter has only a simple land grant. These roads lie at all points nearly six hundred miles apart, and, for local trade, could never be rivals. If there be any jealousy between them, it is because the Northern road, on account of its shorter distance and easier grades, must eventually be the great highway of international commerce between Europe and Asia, and between Asia and our Atlantic seaboard. But we do not propose to discuss the relative prospects of the roads from any point of view.

The vast importance of either to the solid and permanent growth of the Union, to its commercial prosperity and its defensive strength, is beyond any possible estimate. In the midst of the general satisfaction which hails the rapid construction of the one, we simply desire to call attention to the grand resources which the other is likely to command —to the stupendous empire in extent and in natural wealth which it is destined to develop. In the success of the latter enterprise, New York and New England have a deep interest, worthy of their most practical consideration. The commercial supremacy of the city of New York can never, of course, be disturbed, but it may be enhanced; and it seems perfectly evident that, should the trade of Asia and the great Northwest be poured into the lakes which wash the northern boundary of the State, whatever is broken in bulk, or distributed to the Atlantic States, will be drawn off to the advantage of this metropolis.

The Company is authorized to build a road from the head of Lake Superior, on a line north of the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, to Puget's Sound, throwing off a branch down the Columbia Valley to Portland, Oregon, from a point on the main line less than 300 miles from its western terminus. This is not only the shortest route across the continent, connecting lines of water communication, but its termini are nearer, the one to Europe, and the other to Asia, than those of any other. Seattle, at the head of Puget's Sound, is one of the finest and safest harbors on the globe, with a broad and deep channel to the ocean. In the distances to Amoor, Shanghai, Canton, and Calcutta, Seattle has an average advantage of 260 miles. Besides, the prevailing winds of the Pacific compel all sailing vessels to enter the Straits of Fuca; and thus, for them, Seattle has practically an advantage of 700 miles. Seattle is three hundred miles nearer to Chicago by the Northern route than San Francisco by the Central; or, if we compare distances to the commencement of lake navigation, at the heads of Lakes Michigan and Superior respectively, the difference is more than 700 miles in favor of the Northern route.

But is this route between termini so much nearer to each other, and so much better situated with regard to the great commercial points of both hemispheres than those of any other, entirely practicable? We no longer propound the question in doubt, nor attempt to solve it upon imperfect data. United States surveyors, explorers, travellers, and scientific men unite, so far as we are able to learn, in declaring it not only practicable, but comparatively easy and desirable. Leaving the shores of Lake Superior, it will pass for 1010 miles, to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, through a fertile and beautiful country, every square mile of which will sustain a dense population, producing wheat, rye, corn, barley, potatoes, and grass, of a superior quality, and in great abundance. Here the mountains are crossed at an elevation of 2500 feet less than on the Central. Even on this mountainous section, there is much fine timber and excellent wheat lands, while the grades are not more difficult than some of those on the Baltimore and Ohio. Here the mountains are so low that the miners have actually conducted the waters of the Missouri across the divide in little ditches, through the Cascade Range, just east of the Sound, which it was feared might prove a serious obstacle. The recent accurate surveys have developed three passes, either of which is entirely feasible, and the summit of the middle, or Snoqualmie Pass, is but 3000 feet above the sea. The snow on these uplands, unlike those on the same range a few hundred miles further south, are never more than two and a half feet deep. They do not fall soft, and pack hard, but dry and light, presenting no difficulty to the snow-plough. Grand lines of railroad are now in operation in various parts of the world where the snows are heavier and the climate far more severe than upon this. From a point on a line with Fort Laramie to the Pacific, nature has provided the tepid winds of the ocean, and numberless boiling springs, which make the atmosphere milder and warmer than it is eight or ten degrees further south. This road passes through no vast sage-plains or sandy deserts, but through a country everywhere propitious, everywhere inviting to either the grain producer or the stock raiser, whose most ungenial portions sustain animals by winter upon grass alone. It is intersected in four great navigable rivers. It abounds in beautiful lakes, and streams of pure water, teeming with fish and wild fowl. When we add to the landscape grandeur of these boundless and luxuriant plains, agreeably diversified with water, wood, and hill, the prodigal yield of food for man and beast which is there promised to the settler, it would seem that in no land under the sun can the immigrant find a more charming home.

When this road strikes the Red river of the North in the neighborhood of Fort Abercrombie, it will receive the trade of that stream, which flows north into Lake Winnipeg, a body of water as large as Lake Michigan. Into the same lake falls the Saskatchewan, a magnificent stream which drains the British Territory from the Rocky Mountains to the Great Slave Lake, and giving, with the Red river and the lake itself, a continuous navigation of over two thousand miles in length, whose outlet must be over this road and through Lake Superior. Again, when it reaches the great bend of the Missouri, about four hundred miles from the west end of Lake Superior, a thousand miles of that mighty stream to the north alone, from Fort Benton to the point of crossing, immediately becomes its tributary. In short, were we to state all or half the grand facts which favor the enterprise in hand, the prodigious sum of that which is possible, and may be accomplished, would startle the imagination. Out of the territories of the United States it seeks to develop, eleven great States will be added to the Union, containing some of the richest mineral districts on the continent. Montana, Idaho, and Dakota are as yet but a bare promise of the future. While politically the British possessions are the property of another power, commercially they are ours, if we choose to make them so, and this fact is one of stupendous importance, whether we consider their extent, their natural capabilities, or the trade they are destined to maintain. From the British line to the sources of the Mackenzie, stretches a magnificent wheat country a thousand miles in breadth; much of it upon a prairie, and ready for the plough.

Lake Superior projects into the far Northwest several hundred miles further than any other navigable water, and at its head there will be seen a city rivaling any of those which in the ages gone by had enjoyed the commerce of the East before it. West and northwest of it, the mighty area we have described, inexhaustible in its minerals and its agricultural productiveness, will pour its unimagined wealth of exchanges into and through it. With fifty bushels of wheat to the acre, as we find it on the Saskatchewan, what may not be predicted of the point which, by geographical necessity, is to handle the products of a region so vast? Here will be the largest grain elevators ever seen, and that trade which has built so many flourishing cities will build another where nature has made a depot for the most extensive grain-growing country on the globe. In the Bay of Superior, at the mouth of the St. Louis, we have the largest harbor on the lake, land-locked and perfectly sheltered. It now admits lake-boats of the heaviest tonnage, and to what extent it may be artificially improved we do not know; but an appropriation for this purpose was made by the last Congress. A city, on the point of land formed by the St. Louis and the Nemadji, has an elevation of thirty-four feet, and will possess nearly forty miles of water-frontage, where vessels may discharge their freights on all the four sides of a square. The distance to St. Paul, the centre of Northwestern railways, is only a hundred and thirty-five miles, while from Chicago it is over three hundred and fifty; and when you are at Chicago you are no nearer to Europe or the Atlantic ports than when at Superior. Various railroads are projected, or in course of construction, to connect the Upper Mississippi with the head of the lakes, and the work on the St. Paul end of the St. Paul and Superior road is rapidly progressing.

In view of the facts that we are an essentially pioneer people, that we plant and build wherever nature permits, and especially where she invites, and that we are annually reinforced by an increasing proportion of immigrants from the northern latitudes of Europe peculiarly fitted for the settlement of the Northwest, it is fair to presume that this generation will see completed what we have only faintly sketched—the commerce of Asia and Europe passing over a grand highway connecting the Atlantic and Pacific, Lake Superior and Puget's Sound, the head-waters of the Mississippi, the Missouri, and the Columbia, with cities at either terminus, whose importance can only be measured by that of the trade they will control.

Progress of Southern Negro Reconstruction.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The passage of the new Reconstruction bill by the House of Representatives to facilitate the work and hurry up into Congress the ten outside Rebel States on the basis of negro supremacy and a Southern negro radical balance of power, naturally attracts our attention to the progress of this business in the five Southern Military Districts.

The Alabama Reconstruction Convention has framed a constitution on the basis of negro equality, and adjourned. The results of the recent elections for a convention in each of the States of Florida, South Carolina, Mississippi, and Arkansas have not yet been fully reported, although we presume they will turn out to comprehend a majority in each case voting of all the registered voters, a very large majority of the votes cast for a convention, and a large majority of radicals, whites and blacks, as delegates, as in Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana.

The Virginia Reconstruction Convention is getting under way, and Senator Wilson, who has lately been down to Richmond, has doubtless given the managers some wholesome advice against such fanatical fellows as Hunnicutt. At all events, the Convention seems disposed to proceed cautiously and carefully to business. Meantime, the Virginia white conservatives have just closed in Richmond an opposition Convention, at which the Rebel General Imboden stated that on the question of his right to the ballot-box he had secured a writ of mandamus from the United States Circuit Court, which he had served upon General Schofield, who had asked a month in which to form his opinion on the subject. General Imboden, however, had no idea that in pushing this question of suffrage in his case to the Supreme Court of the United States a decision would be secured declaring the law of Congress unconstitutional. This Conservative Convention has organized a system of action on the basis of the abolition of slavery and a white man's government, and as the whites have a registered majority of voters in Virginia, the main object in view is doubtless a general turnout when the time comes to vote down the constitution expected from General Schofield's radical Reconstruction Convention.

Among the latest proceedings of this body was a resolution from Mr. Hughes (black delegate) for the appointment of a committee to inquire into and report what should be done with disloyal landholders who refused to employ radical negroes, and who attempted to intimidate them in voting, which was discussed and referred. Absurd as this resolution may appear in regard to the question of employment, it involves a difficulty between white landholders and late slaveholders on the one hand, and black laborers and emancipated slaves on the other, which wears a very threatening aspect. That this difficulty can be settled on the basis of negro supremacy in the State government of Virginia, or any other Southern State, no sane observer of passing events can believe.

In the Louisiana Reconstruction Convention the ignorant and fanatical negro radical delegates seem to be making considerable trouble. One of them, in a debate the other day—Cromwell by name, and Cromwell by nature on a small scale—declared himself ready for a war of races. "We don't intend," said he, "to git down on our knees and beg for our rights;" but "we will rule till de last one ob us goes down forebber. Gentlemens, much is said of annudder rebellution. I say if we can't git our rights on a full equality wid de whites, let it come—let de rebellution come." This belligerent African, however, was quickly taken down by a sensible conservative darkey, who argued that "three millions of blacks against thirty millions of whites left the blacks no other chance than dependence upon their white friends. A war of races was not to be thought of." And so goes on the work of reconstruction in Louisiana. General Hancock's recent order, subordinating the military to the civil authorities and the laws (and which has resulted in his nomination for the succession by President Johnson), has evidently taken something of the conceit out of the ultra radicals, and given some hope to the conservatives of fair play. To get rid of him as soon as possible, the radical convention will doubtless make haste with the work before them and get under the wing of Congress as a full-blown reconstructed State.

In the Georgia Convention an ordinance has been adopted—which, it is understood, General Pope will enforce, in the absence of a stay law—to suspend all legal proceedings in the collection of private debts until the Convention can act further. That this will prove a popular measure we cannot doubt, inasmuch as before the organization of the Convention, Mr. Campbell (black man) moved "that all gentlemen who have aspirations for the Presidency of this Convention be requested to define their position on the relief question." Among the latest proceedings of the Convention is a resolution requesting General Pope to remove the obnoxious Governor Jenkins and to put a certain Mr. Bullock in his place, a request which General Pope will probably find requires a good deal of nice consideration. Under the spur of this new bill in Congress we may expect, however, that these little side issues will be dropped, and that the Convention will follow the example of Alabama in pushing through their new constitution. Oh, yes. "The work goes bravely on."

The Question of Saving—How Much is Practicable?

From the N. Y. Times.

The demand for retrenchment, as the accompaniment of reduced taxation, will be strong only so far as it is governed by intelligence. The necessities of the country must be considered not less than the convenience or interest of the people. Before fixing positively the maximum income of the Government, we should understand the probable minimum of its expenditure.

The national gathering of manufacturers at Cleveland has affirmed the feasibility of saving $150,000,000 on the basis of the present income and outgo; though precisely how this may be done does not appear. The same statement had previously received the indorsement of the St. Louis Board of Trade, whose Finance Committee furnishes an estimate which seems to indicate the data relied upon for the calculation. The initial point in the Committee's argument is the assumption that, with the war closed, the cost of the military and naval establishments may be reduced to the standard which sufficed in the former days of peace. Eight years ago, it is computed, these branches of the public service cost a sum in gold equal to less than fifty millions in currency at present rates; and we are told that "it is difficult to see why our navy should be much larger or more expensive now than it was then; or why, upon a peace establishment, with the country tranquil and the people contented, the army should exceed by more than one-half its force at that time." The estimate therefore limits the army to thirty thousand men, at a cost of $46,000,000, and the navy to its old standard at a cost of say $20,000,000. Ninety millions are put down as enough for all other expenditures, making the total charge upon the Government something near $160,000,000. Deducting these figures from the aggregate internal revenue of 1866, which amounted to nearly $311,000,000, the Committee arrive at the conclusion that an annual saving is practicable to the extent of $150,000,000. And this is the view now promulgated by the Cleveland Convention.

It is evident, however, that the calculation needs revision. Its primary hypothesis in regard to the army and navy is a little in advance of the time. If the whole country were tranquil, and the whole people contented, it would probably not be far removed from accuracy. But the population of ten States cannot be said to be contented. A strong undercurrent of discontent runs through all of them, and the tranquillity they exhibit is in a large degree due to the presence of the military power. When reconstruction shall have been liberalized and perfected, we may hope for peace without the presence of soldiers; but in the meantime nothing is gained by ignoring existing and very ugly facts. On this point we attach more weight to the opinion of General Grant than to the computations of the St. Louis financiers. General Grant has proved himself an economist of the first water; no officer of the Government has evinced the aptitude or determination which he has shown in cutting down expenditures. And his plans, after close revision, embrace a military force of 45,000 available men—being 15,000 more than the Western economists calculate upon in their statement of expenditures.

Besides, the other side of the account also presupposes a state of things that does not exist. The internal revenue of the current year will not reach the income from that source in 1866. The available margin will be much smaller than the estimate we are considering requires. As, therefore, the unavoidable expenditure exceeds the sum put forward by the gentlemen whose view the Cleveland Convention appears to have adopted, while the actual income from the sources they have named is less than they have supposed, we fear that the proposed saving of $150,000,000 is for the present unattainable.

Probably Mr. Hooper's view of the case more truly represents the saving which is feasible. The limitation to $300,000,000 which he proposes for the total national expenditure, would exhibit a saving of about $117,000,000 on the estimates of the current fiscal year, and of $81,000,000 on those of 1868-9. The retrenchment that shall make either of these amounts available will afford enormous relief to the taxpayers.

Tax reform, however, to be just or completely effective, should not be confined to the internal revenue system. That is the worst part of our fiscal arrangements, no doubt; its crudities and complications operate most directly to the detriment of domestic industry. But the full measure of relief will not be afforded until the errors and excesses of the tariff shall be corrected in the light of the economy which regards revenue as the first essential, and protection as an incident instead of the all-pervading principle.

Presidential Straws.

From the N. Y. Times.

There certainly is a great deal of fog overhanging the political future, and especially the Presidential canvass. Neither of the political parties seems to be very certain of its precise position—either in regard to its platform or its policy. The most active section of the Republican party insist upon universal negro suffrage in the Southern States, to be enforced against the whites by military power, as the corner-stone of the Republican platform; and they will accept General Grant as the candidate if they can first force him upon that platform and if they can't do better. The Democrats have not yet succeeded in getting any platform or any candidate. Events yet to occur will probably do more to shape and control the action of both parties than any which have occurred hitherto.

One such is announced in the correspondence of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*. The letter is dated at Alexandria, Va. (very near Washington), and the following is an extract from it:—

"A movement is on foot to bring out General Butler for President, and Benjamin Wade for Vice-President, upon a thoroughly radical platform. That ticket, it is believed, would rally to its support the Southern radicals and true men of the North. I do not know how that would be; but it would be a ticket fit for radicals to vote for, and that is more than can be said in favor of some other tickets I have heard suggested.

"Let Congress pursue the same course a few weeks longer it has for seven months in the past, and the Republican party need not worry itself about the next President. It will be defeated, and a Democrat will fill the Presidential chair the next four years, and if the party abandons the principle of universal suffrage, it ought to be defeated, and every true radical will aid its defeat. On all questions of finance and foreign policy the Democratic party occupies as fair a position as the Republican party, and can be as safely trusted. The Republican party, under Grant, on a platform of expediency in 1868, will share the fate of the Whig party under Scott, in 1852, on a platform of anti-agitation and availability.

"A movement is now commenced for the calling of a Radical National Convention at Washington, on the twenty-second of February next. It is proposed to organize a National Radical party, and adopt a platform of principles around which to rally in the future. The cowardice of Republicans in joining the Copperheads in an indorsement of the policy of President Johnson, has made such a movement necessary. It is not proposed to nominate a ticket unless matters assume a new shape before that day, to make such nomination necessary."

We hope this project will be carried out. It is square, straightforward, and above board. It responds more directly and distinctly to the political necessities of the day than any we have elsewhere met. It recognizes actual facts; in the current phraseology of the time, it understands and accepts the situation, and takes its measures accordingly.

The real issue before the country to-day is between a policy which recognizes and accepts the Constitution as the paramount rule of action, and one which virtually discards it as inadequate to the emergency, and accepts the abstract doctrines and sentiments ascribed to the Declaration of Independence in its stead. The Republican party has always hitherto held the former position. In all its formal declarations of principle and policy, it has been especially careful to keep within the restrictions and limitations of the Constitution, and the indications of its purpose to do so still, are what has caused this revolt against its authority on the part of the radical element.

We hope the Radical National Convention will be held. We hope it will adopt a "thoroughly radical platform"—organize a radical party, and nominate Ben. Butler and Ben. Wade as its representative candidates. We shall then have one party in the field which knows what it wants, and goes straight ahead in its attempt to get it. If the radicals had taken this action two years ago, the country would have made much more progress towards a solution of its political difficulties than it has yet made; and if they will only take it now, the people will understand what they have to do hereafter. Those who approve the radical policy will know how to oppose it, will know how to meet it. And that piece of information will be useful to both classes and to the country at large. We hope most earnestly that the convention will be held.

Pork, Poems, and Piety.

From the N. Y. World.

A late *Independent* contains an article which is the plainest statement we have seen of one of the most prevalent and most pernicious misconceptions that are abroad. The burden of this complaint is that the classes which minister to the spiritual wants of mankind are not rewarded, in proportion to the importance of their functions, as well as the classes which minister to its merely material wants. Especially the *Independent* instances poets, editors, lecturers, and the clergy as scandalously underpaid. The friends of the editor of that paper call him a poet. Certainly he is an editor and a lecturer, and whether a professional preacher or not, is at least an active amateur at prayer-meetings and the like. What private griefs he has we therefore know, that made him do it. He puts the question finally in this bald way:—"We are acquainted with a gentleman who made a million dollars in one year by selling pork. Why then shall not an author make a quarter of a million by reciting his books?" That is to say:—As the dignity of pork-selling is to the dignity of art, so are the dollars the pork-seller gets to the dollars the artist ought to get. Besides, urges the *Independent*, the higher wages we offer the better work we procure; and the mute inglorious Miltons who pack pork would devote themselves to poetry and piety instead, if their labors in those fields were as adequately compensated.

Had stuff of this sort struck our notice in a secular journal, or had we heard it from a writer or a painter, we should have thought its author had a very sorry notion of his vocation; so sorry as to demonstrate that he had altogether mistaken that vocation. But what shall we say when we find in a paper whose ostensible object is to promote piety, an appeal, not only that artists shall be aggrandized in order that art may flourish, but that preachers may prosper so God may be better served? Certainly it is safe to say, for one thing, that when a literary man bemoans himself that he does not make as much money as a pork-packer, literature will be advantaged, however it may be with pork-packing, by his taking himself out of the one and into the other.

The truth is, art cannot be paid with money. Writing poetry and packing pork may have some similarity in the eyes of the editor of the *Independent*, but in fact they are as different as the appetite which poetry appeases is from the appetite which pork appeases. They are incommensurable quantities. The value of the one cannot be reckoned in the coin of the other. The rewards of material industry are money. In art, "the reward of a thing well done is to have done it." No man can ever make an artist who does not first of all feel this. "Hath this fellow no feeling of his business?" The idea of appraising Shakespeare's plays, for instance, by the same standard with which we measure the value of Stewart's muslins, is so palpable an absurdity that it is odd a man can be found dull enough to undertake a comparison of the merit of the two things. Really how many dollars does the *Independent* consider "Paradise Lost" to have been worth? What John Milton got for it was "ten pounds paid by instalments, and a rather close escape from death on the gallows." Does the *Independent* suppose that he would have made a better book if he had had a "brown-stone front and his own carriage" in his eye as the "reward" of writing it? What literary men come to on the Tiltonian theory is illustrated by the melancholy case of Sir Walter Scott, who having written four or five real books for the sake of writing them, spread them out into four or five-and-twenty poorer ones for the sake of money, and so wore out his life and broke his heart at last to buy upholstery. Nay, we have now with us an artist more consummate, yet from whose works we have all derived great and pure pleasure, of whom it may still be said, without charging him with intended infidelity to his art, that had he written half as many books he would have written twice as good ones, and that his books have been thus doubled and diluted for pecuniary profit.

The idea of the *Independent* about this thing is the same that moved a number of merchants in this city, at the outbreak of the war, to offer money to the extent, as we recollect it, of five hundred dollars, to the poet who should transcribe for them in a "national ode" the impulse that then thrilled the American people. These gentlemen knew that what they dealt in was marketable for money, and they seem not to have had a conception that there were wares which it could not command. The productions they got for their bid were just of the sort such a bid might have been expected to elicit, and just of the sort the *Independent's* "compensation" will always command. Or perhaps the explanation of that paper would be that the prize was too small; that the committee would have got an increase of the divine fire with each advance of their offer; that a thousand dollars would have got us just twice as good a hymn, and fifteen hundred one just thrice as good. How high does it think they would have had to offer to tempt some Tyrtæus to write down such a song as that into which Rouget de l'Isle distilled the fervor and the fury of a France in revolt? "By Heavens," Burns said of his bundle of ballads, "they shall be either invaluable or of no value; I do not need your guineas for them." That is a sentiment which the editor of the *Independent* probably does not understand. If he did, there might not be such an amazing difference as there is between the Scottish songs of Robert Burns and "The Sexton's Tale, and other Poems," of Mr. Theodore Tilton.

Nor is it in works of pure imagination alone that the rule holds. Whatever calling ministers to more than the physical wants of men demands a devotion on the part of its professors which, as no money can procure, so no money can requite. The driest drudgery of literature cannot be decently done if it is done for hire. The universities of Great Britain are the richest places of education on the globe. The amplest apparatus for study is there, the most sumptuous support for students, the completest exemption from the cares of this world. Here is a fair field, one would think, for the operation of the Tiltonian theory of petting and protection. Yet from these gilded nurseries, since Bentley graduated more than two hundred years ago, there has not gone out a single great scholar. But in a garret in Dresden, during the last century, there lived a young German scholar "who shelled the peas for his dinner with one hand while he annotated his Tibullus with the other, and that was his endowment. But he was recognized soon to have done a great thing. His name was Christian Gottlob Heyne." Franz Bopp, who died the other day at Berlin, does the *Independent* suppose that money could have kept him for three-quarters of a century at work in laying bare the roots of language; in establishing the brotherhood and tracing the descent of all our modern orders of speech; that money exists in sufficient quantities to have recompensed him then, or to replace him now?

Not only can the love of money never inspire art, but in so far as the idea of pay enters into the composition of any work of art, in so far is the composition spoiled. Atalanta, in fact as in the fable, loses the race when the gilding of the apple allures her from the track,

"Declinat cursus, aurumque volubile tollit."

Not that artists are above avarice, but that art is above it. Turner was greedy of money, but he never allowed himself therefore to pander to the fancy of the purchasers of his pictures in the work he did. It is unnecessary to cite the many examples among the living and the dead of those who have pursued a contrary course. The pages of Lucretius and Horace bear testimony how genius may be degraded into licking the hand that feeds it, and how a worthless Memmius and a worthless Mæcenas may be rescued from just oblivion. The patron of our time is the public. Formerly servility bore fruit in flattery. Now it bears fruit in cant. Once unworthy artists were parasites. Now they are demagogues. Virgil celebrated Cæsar. The *Independent* sings "the loyal millions."

The duty of the community towards the artist is, plainly enough, to give to his art honor and appreciation; to himself every furtherance for the prosecution of his art, food and raiment; and therewith, if he be an artist, he will be content. "A man of genius," the article we notice winds itself up, "ought to be set in the midst of comfort, like an Alderney cow in a meadow of clover." To the contrary of this, Schiller song of the muse:—

> To some she is the goddess great,
> To some the milch-cow of the field;
> Their only care to calculate
> How much butter she will yield.

And here again one may discover the difference between the poetry of Schiller and the poetry of the editor of the *Independent*.

The most heinous part of the article is the inclusion in it of the clergy. The clergy are a body of men whose business it is to point out always to us the utter worthlessness as well as the evanescence of all our worldly aspirations. Surely they, less than any other class whatever, ought to have care what they shall eat or what they shall drink, or wherewithal they shall be clothed. The objects they think worth striving for are such before which all differences of earthly condition are of infinitesimal importance. Does the *Independent* pretend to dispute this? The *Independent* pretends to exist for the enforcement of this. It is a shocking solecism, then, for it to maintain that the ministry can be made more earnest or more effective by surrounding it with the creature comforts which are so utterly insignificant, and the state of mind it reveals in the religionist who wrote it, and the religionists who will eagerly accept it, is arrant infidelity. It was St. Peter who said to the *Independent* of the period, "Thy money perish with thee because thou hast thought that the kingdom of God may be purchased with money."

If our "men of genius" are to be Alderney cows, and cannot get on without plenteous "clover," and our teachers of religion are to become servants of God and Mammon jointly, and profess that they cannot get on without a "noble competence," let us hope and work for the speedy extinction of both these classes of men.

—There is some discussion as to whether we shall pay for Alaska or not.

—The city of Washington has gained in population 46,030 in seven years.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE

Is warranted to execute in the best manner every variety of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding, Gathering, Quilting, Overseaming, Embroidering on the edge, and in addition makes beautiful Button and Eylet Holes in all fabrics.

It has no Equal, being Absolutely the best Family Machine in the world, and intrinsically the cheapest.

Circulars, with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had by application at the

Salesrooms of the Company, S. W. Corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Instruction given on the Machine gratuitously to all purchasers. 11 2 4frp

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS,

WILD RASPBERRIES,
PEACHES,
PLUMS
TOMATOES IN GLASS JARS AND CANS

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,
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NEW FRUIT.

Double and Single Crown, Layer, Sedless, and Sultana RAISINS.
CURRANTS, CITRON ORANGES,
PRUNES, FIGS, ALMONDS, ETC.

ALLERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
1 17 frp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

NEW CITRON, CHOICE QUALITY, 35 CTS.
NEW CURRANTS, Choice Quality, 15 cents.
NEW RAISINS, for 22 cents to 60 cents.
CHOICE SULTANA RAISINS.
PURE SPICES, CIDER, COOKING WINES, AND BRANDIES, at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
2 10 12t No. 116 South SECOND Street.

CHRISTMAS WEEK—TO GROCERS AND DEALERS.—Just received from Rochester, New York, a superior lot of Sweet Cider; also some fine Virginia Crab. P. J. JORDAN, No. 229 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 5p

TO GROCERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.—The undersigned has just received a fresh supply of Catawba, California, and Champagne Wines. "Tonic" Ale (for invalids) constantly on hand. P. J. JORDAN, No. 22 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 5p

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.
☞ Will remove to our new Store, No. 1212 Chesnut street, about May 1, 1868.

FANCY FURS.

The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of

FURS

Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
10 26 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.
JAMES REISKY.

A. S. ROBINSON,

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CHESNUT STREET.

New Colored Photographs,
New Chromos,
New Engravings and
Paintings,
FROM LONDON, PARIS, AND ROME,
OF ENTIRELY NEW SUBJECTS, AT THE

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No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
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UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 1038 FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given. 2

THE FIRST INTERNAL REVENUE DISTRICT.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

John W. Frazier, Assessor of the First District in this city, appears to have an uncontrollable passion for newspaper notoriety, and not satisfied that in the past he has gained no credit in such course, he is out again in the *Dispatch* of last Sunday in support of his district, upon the matter of distilled spirits, seeking by the same false reasoning and disguised statements as heretofore used, to mislead the community into the belief that the distillers in his district are all pursuing an honest business, making full and correct returns, and paying the whole tax for which they are liable under the law.

Mr. Frazier is *great* on *statistics*, and whilst holding to the view "that figures don't lie," he evidently recognizes the idea that it is the easiest thing in the world to lead public opinion to false conclusions, by offering figures representing aggregate results, when the design is to cover up abuses which would be disclosed by detail statements. Having tried this "dodge" on previous occasions without rebuke, Mr. Frazier is bold enough to repeat it. Thus, with a flourish he states that, in the five months ending 31st of October, 1866, there was collected in his district, as tax on distilled spirits, the sum of $416,453·90, and for the same period of 1867, $316,703·16; but he does not show, or attempt to show, how much of the spirits upon which said amounts of tax were collected, was manufactured in his district; and it is in this omission that he intentionally attempts what we may mildly characterize as a deception. The aggregate amount of tax paid in a district does not in any way show the quantity of spirits made in such district, for the reason that by far the largest portion of such tax is on spirits made in other districts, and removed therefrom under transportation bonds, placed in bonded warehouse at the receiving district, and removed therefrom for consumption upon payment of tax.

Mr. Frazier knows, beyond all doubt, that by far the largest portion of the whisky tax received in his district (probably three-fourths or more) was collected on spirits manufactured in other districts, transported in bond to his district; and yet he presents his statement in such manner as to leave the impression that all the tax collected was on spirits made in his district. We will not characterize this apparent attempt at deception as we think it deserves.

Mr. Frazier has in his office the records which will enable him to show how much of the amounts stated by him to have been collected in his District was for tax on spirits manufactured in his District, and we hope he will not hesitate to give it to the public, giving also at the same time the number and aggregate capacity of the licensed stills in the District (he may leave out the illicit ones) for the periods to which the collections referred to apply, and the public can then form some estimation of the manner in which he is managing his District, and how far he is entitled to the high praise he is, in the absence of all modesty, so constantly claiming.

The comparison made by Mr. Frazier between the receipts for taxes on spirits in the First and Second Districts, for the reasons stated, proves nothing as regards the quantity of spirits made in each district—it only proves that more whisky has been taken out of bond in the First than in the Second.

Mr. Frazier also gives in the *Dispatch* a copy of a letter addressed by him to one Michael Haggerty, a rectifier in the First District, whose place of business was put under restraint by Collector Diehl of the Second District, under authority duly given to him by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to seize in all the districts of the city; which authority still stands unrevoked.

In this letter Mr. Frazier not only denies the right of Mr. Diehl to act in the premises, but ignores the authority of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and overrides an express provision of the act of Congress. This is certainly a most pitiable position for an assessor of an important district to occupy. It evidences an ignorance of the law, upon an important point, which is inexcusable in an officer, and argues strongly against his competency. There is another point in the course pursued by Mr. Frazier, which goes strongly to show that he neither understands his rights nor his duties under the law. The case of Mr. Haggerty, in question, is one of seizure, in reference to which the Assessor can have nothing to do—the law gives him no power whatever in such matters. The process of seizure is limited by law to collectors and such other officers as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may specially appoint.

Mr. Frazier also parades in the *Dispatch* a miserably written letter, addressed by him to the Commissioner, the main purpose of which, as it strikes us, is to prevent any supervision over the district through other agencies, which may lead to a more efficient protection of the interests of the Government. The publication of this letter (which could only have been made with the consent of Mr. Frazier) before even a reply could have been received from the Commissioner, is such a violation of the obligation of secrecy which is supposed to surround official correspondence, as to deserve the severest condemnation.

It is due to Mr. Diehl to say that the authority given to him by Mr. Rollins was a voluntary act of the Commissioner, and that having received it, he felt it to be his duty to act under it whenever occasion required: this authority, as we have before stated, remains in full force.

"ONE WHO KNOWS."

A TRIP TO CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

We had occasion recently, in a trip to Cincinnati and Louisville, to remark the great change which a lapse of but fifteen years has produced in the architectural character and local improvement of these cities.

Upon reaching Pittsburg, that hive of industry and enterprise, and of which, as Pennsylvanians, we have so much cause to be proud, but hardly to be seen for the smoke, we took the "Pan Handle" route, that is, the Pittsburg, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad, to Columbus, and the Little Miama and Xenia Railroad from the latter place to Cincinnati. The former road is under the Presidency of Mr. T. J. Jewett, and the latter under that of Mr. E. W. Woodward as President, and Mr. J. Durand as General Superintendent. We found the route an exceedingly pleasant one as to smoothness and swiftness of transit, and all the arrangements indicating a careful looking-after by those at the head of affairs.

On reaching Cincinnati, we stopped at our old quarters, the "Burnett House," which is in the very centre of business, and we remarked the favorable change a few years had produced. The variety and good taste of the store architecture it seemed to me exceeded that of Philadelphia, although we may be better able to boast of individual fine buildings. One of the finest structures which happened to meet my eye was the Masonic Temple, built of beautiful stone, the lower part of which is used for stores. Pike's Opera House, which stands upon the site of that which was burnt, surpasses the former edifice. A portion of the second story is used for the opera, and the rest is arranged for stores and offices, somewhat after the plan of the "Forrest Building of our own town."

A Philadelphian in Cincinnati and Louisville cannot but remark, the absence of the white marble steps and white doors and shutters of his native city, while a citizen of those places must be as much struck with their presence when he comes to Philadelphia. The clearness of our atmosphere and its freedom from the coal smoke which so infests Pittsburg, and in a less degree the air of Cincinnati and Louisville, make the contrast of which we speak still more noticeable, and give to Philadelphia that appearance of neatness which is so characteristic of it, and which is perpetuated, especially upon Saturdays, with a steadfastness and zeal apparently not much inferior in point of earnestness to the performance of a religious rite, as many a polished boot could bear witness. Louisville and Cincinnati do not, therefore, in this respect, remind one of Philadelphia, for we never saw a pavement washed in either place, while Walnut street, and other streets in both cities named after the trees of the forest, and the cross numbered streets continually suggest Philadelphia.

Instead of pursuing the usual route from Cincinnati to Louisville, I went from Covington to Lexington by way of the Kentucky Central Railroad, and from Lexington by way of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad to Louisville. We recommend this route, going or returning, to those disposed to vary their travel. It takes you through the celebrated blue grass region of Kentucky, and past the home of Henry Clay; but the long drought has so parched vegetation, that the green fields looked like stubble ground, and stock in some parts was suffering for want of water. Lexington I had no opportunity of seeing, as I reached it at dusk, and left it early in the morning. I staid at the Southern Hotel, one of whose proprietors, a Unionist, was Mayor of the city at the time of its surrender to Kirby Smith. This Rebel General we heard spoken of in the kindest terms by even those who were bitterly opposed to the cause in which he was enlisted. His moderation and the strict discipline of his forces were in marked contrast with the conduct of some of the free-booters who desolated the soil. It was our first experience at an old-fashioned Southern tavern, a rambling sort of structure, with long communicating galleries. The good cheer, comfortable coal fires, and cleanly chambers, however, made the experience an agreeable one.

The Central Railroad is under the Presidency of Mr. Q. H. Keith, and the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad under that of Mr. W. H. Dudley and under the Superintendency of Mr. Samuel Gill. Both roads are evidently well managed and well kept up. The latter company are building a new road to Cincinnati, and which branches off from the main stem at La Grange, twenty-seven miles from Louisville, and makes the distance from Louisville to Cincinnati about one hundred and three miles, a route which will make an important through route. The completion of the road will command a large share of travel.

I must here express my acknowledgments to Mr. S. B. Voris, an exceedingly well-informed gentlemen in the line of his duty, and who, for many years, has held the position of conductor on the road. His courtesy and kindness added very much to the pleasure of my trip and that of those I had in charge. I now arrived at Louisville, and may, on a future occasion, ask some of your space to relate my experience homeward. A.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.

PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.—When the bill to create and organize a paid fire department comes up in Councils for discussion, the minority of the committee appointed to consider the same will present the following ordinance as a substitute for that which has already been offered in Councils and published in these columns,—

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Chief of Police, the Fire Marshal, the Presidents of Select and Common Council, one member of the Trustees of the Fire Association, to be annually selected by themselves, one member of the Trustees of the United Firemen's Insurance Company, to be annually selected by themselves, who shall also be chosen annually by themselves, be and the same are hereby constituted a Board, to be styled "The Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of Philadelphia;" and the said Board of Fire Commissioners are hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations for the government of the Fire Department as they may deem necessary.

Section 2. That all complaints and charges against any company which is now or may hereafter become part of the Fire Department of the City of Philadelphia, shall be heard by the said Board of Fire Commissioners, whose decision shall be final upon the matter; and the said Board are hereby author'zed and empowered to suspend for a term, or dismiss from the Fire Department, any company which shall refuse to be governed by the rules established by the said Board.

Section 3. The Chief Engineer and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department shall be subject to such rules and regulations as the said Board of Fire Commissioners may prescribe. All charges against the Chief Engineer or any of the Assistant Engineers, for any misconduct in office, or neglect of duty, shall be heard and determined by the said Board of Fire Commissioners, who are hereby fully authorized to suspend for a term, or dismiss from office, the party whom they shall convict of any such official misconduct or neglect of duty; and the salaries of the officers so suspended or dismissed shall cease during the term of their suspension or from the date of their dismissal.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, at any stated meeting in the month of January, 1868, and every third year thereafter, to meet in joint convention and to elect proper persons to be Chief Engineer and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department. The Chief Engineer shall not be less than thirty years of age, nor have been a member of the Fire Department for less than ten years: *Provided*, That, if the said Chief Engineer or any of the Assistant Engineers be suspended or dismissed from their offices, the vacancy so created shall be filled by the Board of Fire Commissioners, for the remainder of the year, and it shall be the duty of Councils to fill the vacancy from the expiration of the year to the expiration of the term, in like manner and form as hereinbefore directed.

Section 5. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner, on Saturday, held an inquest upon the body of William Wharton, colored, who died at the hospital from wounds received in a tavern, No. 516 S. Seventh street, about four weeks ago. The testimony showed that another colored man, named Wilham Wainsley, was sitting in the place talking to a girl, when Wharton came in and spoke to the female. Wainsley accused the other of insulting his companion, and they retired to the yard. While there, Wainsley struck Wharton in the head with a brick. They then returned to the tavern, where Wharton made an attack on Wainsley, and he again used the brick over the head of his opponent. The injured man was then taken to the hospital, where he died. A verdict was rendered that the deceased came to his death from injuries inflicted by Wainsley, who was then committed to await trial.

DETAILED.—David Shourds, Assistant Assessor of the Third Division, First District, has been detailed by Commissioner Rollins, upon the recommendation of Assessor Frazier, to take and compare the monthly returns of dealers in distilled spirits and rectifiers, with actual sales made by them, and to make assessment for all taxes imposed on the manufacture of distilled spirits in the Third, Eighth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Divisions of the First Collection District of Pennsylvania.

THE EARTHQUAKE.—Our Montreal and Central New York exchanges more than confirm the telegraphic reports concerning the earthquake up that way, on Wednesday morning last. The visitations appear to have been felt all along the Central Railroad. At Montreal they were accompanied, one writer says, with a sound resembling a "moaning in the air." Some of the more nervous of the Kanucks thought it was another Fenian conspiracy of some sort.

—"We have frequently," says the *Débats*, "seen the same battle called by different names. Thus, our victory of Solferino is known in Italy as that of San Martino, and while the Prussians speak of the glorious day of Koniggraetz, we persist in calling it by the name of Sadowa. Under what name will history record the defeat of the Garibaldians? Remembering the position which they occupied, we should have said the engagement of Monte Rotondo. According to the *Moniteur*, we ought rather, it seems, to designate it as the defeat of Tivoli. A Florence despatch now calls it the combat of Montana."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY
SUN RISES.....7 22 | MOON RISES.....4 54
SUN SETS.....4 37 | HIGH WATER.....11 53

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
GEORGE N. TATHAM, ANDREW WHEELER, D. C. McCAMMON, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 4
Austrian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 7
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 7
Union	Southampton	New York	Dec. 10
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 10
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 10
Hermann	Southampton	New York	Dec. 11
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 11
Hibernian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Cimbria	Southampton	New York	Dec. 13
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 14
Beliona	London	New York	Dec. 14

FOR EUROPE.

Russia	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Union	New York	Bremen	Dec. 26
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Atalanta	New York	London	Dec. 28
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Dec. 28
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 29

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Dec. 23
Golding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 23
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec. 26
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 28
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Dec. 31
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hozie, Havana and New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Schr G. T. Thorn, New Orleans, D. S. Stetson & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Thomas Cochrane, King, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 6th inst.

Steamship Roman, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 20th inst.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 21st inst.

Barque Carl George, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Barque Elwood Cooper, Filtner, for Philadelphia, was loading at Miragoane 15th ult.

Barque F. B. Day, Durham, hence, at New Orleans 19th inst.

Barque Chanticleer, Moore, from Cardiff 22d Oct. for Philadelphia, was spoken 20th inst. by the steamer Leo, at New York—had lost her foretopsail yard and wanted to know how Cape May Lightship bore.

Barque Imperador, Heard, hence, at Pernambuco 8th ult.

Schr M. B. Hudson, Hudson, hence, at Mobile 21st instant.

Schrs R. H. Shannon, Dilks; M. Reinhart, Hand; S. A. Hoffman, Haley; T. Clyde, Scull; R. W. Tull, Robbins; D. & E. Kelley, Kelley; J. H. Allen, Ketchum; F. Fish, Davis; W. Walton, Reeves; Moro; and Viola, hence, at Boston 20th inst.

Schr F. W. Johnston, Wartz, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., 19th inst.

Schrs J. H. Burnett, Crowley; Ocean Wave, Baker; and A. E. Martin, Lloyd, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 19th inst.

Schr A. M. Flanagan, hence, at Providence 20th inst.

Schr F. Edwards, hence, at Richmond 19th inst.

Schr W. G. Bartlett, of Philadelphia, will winter at Providence.

Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, hence, at Portsmouth 17th inst.

Steamer Alexandria, Platt, hence, at Richmond 19th inst.

Steamer Roncus, Boyd, hence, at Norfolk 19th inst.

DISASTER.

Captain Somers, of schr Caleb Stetson, abandoned, reports:—Left Philadelphia for Braintree, Mass., Nov. 19, with a cargo of 304 tons of coal. On Dec. 6 had a heavy gale from SW. to NW., lost small boat, split main and foresails. Dec. 13, had a gale, with snow, from N. E.; shipped a sea, stove water-casks and bulwarks, and washed everything movable off deck, causing the vessel to spring a leak; commenced to throw overboard the cargo to try and save the vessel, but finding the leak increasing and the vessel sinking fast, when the ship Universe hove in sight and sent a boat and took us off the wreck, the captain and crew being badly frost-bitten. The Caleb Stetson was 190 tons burden, six years old, built in Milford, and owned by the captain and others, of Milford.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Five Fathom Bank Lightvessel has broken adrift from her moorings and will be replaced as soon as instructions are received from the Light House Board.

W. H. GARDNER U. S. N.
Lighthouse Inspector, Fourth District.

The Triangle on Hardy's Rock, Salem Harbor, was carried away during the late storm.

Most of the Can and Nun Buoys marking the channels through the lower bay of New York have been carried away by the ice. Those remaining are very much out of their proper positions, and cannot be depended upon as guides to vessels. Spar buoys will be placed to mark the channels, as rapidly as the moving ice will permit.

Notice is hereby given that the following list of rocks lately discovered on the west coast of Newfoundland, with their position, bearings, etc., has been received from the navigating Lieutenant, James H. Kerr, in charge of the survey on that coast:—Snap Rock, awash, is in lat. 49 58 36, long. 58 41 west of Greenwich, from it—Funk Island bears SE. ¼ S., 22½ miles. Barrack rocks bears W. ¾ N., 12½ miles. Offer Wadham light bears SW. ½ S., 17¾ miles.

Pigeon Rock has 2 fathoms on it, and from it South Barrack rock bears N. 3 miles; extreme of Cape Fogo bears SW. by W.; Joe Batts point bears NW. ¾ W.; Pigeon Island bears W. ¾ N.

Lane's East Rock has 2 fathoms on it, and from it the West End of Barracks bears NE. by E. ½ E., 1½ miles; Round head bears W. by N.; extreme of Cape Fogo bears S. SW. ¼ W.

Lane's West Rock has 2 fathoms on it, and from it Round head bears W. by N. ¼ N., 2 miles; Lane's East rock bears E. by S. ¼ S., 1½ miles.

Clam Rock has 9 fathoms on it, and from it Offer Waldham light bears S. ¾ W., 7 miles; South extreme of Cape Fogo bears W. ¾ N.

Pinnacle Rock has 16 fathoms on it, and from it Cape Fogo, in a line with Round head bears N. ¼ W., 2 miles; Copper island summit bears SW.

White Clam Rock has 9 fathoms on it, and from it Cape Fogo, in a line with Round head, bears N. ¼ W., 4¾ miles; Copper island summit bears SW. by W., ¾ W.

Frampton Rock has 4 fathoms on it, and from it Copper Island summit bears SE. 2½ miles.

Fishing Rock has 9 fathoms on it, and from it Copper island summit bears SE. ¼ S., 4½ miles.

Western Head Rock has 4 fathoms on it, and from it Western head bears north 1 mile; South extreme of Cape Fogo bears E. ½ N. 2¾ miles; Burnt point open of Wild point bears W. by N. ½ N., 4 miles; Copper island summit bears S., 5 miles.

East Rock has 10 fathoms on it, and from it Offer Wadham light bears W. ¾ N., 2¾ miles.

Outer East Rock has 12 fathoms on it, and from it Offer Wadham light bears W. NW., 5½ miles.

Brenton Rock has 5 fathoms on it, and from it Funk island centre bears E., 6 miles.

Rocks also exist, to which no names have been given, as follows:—

6 fathoms, Funk island centre bearing S. by E. ½ E., 2 miles.
10 fathoms, Funk island centre bearing SE. ½ E., 2 miles.
15 fathoms, Funk island centre bearing E. ½ S., 1¾ miles.
10 fathoms, Funk island centre bearing E. ½ N., ¾ miles.
*2 fathoms, Funk island centre bearing NE. by E. ½ E., 2 miles.
2 fathoms, Funk island centre bearing NE. ½ N., 2 miles.
9 fathoms, Funk island centre bearing NW. ¾ W., 2 miles.
*11 fathoms, Funk island centre bearing NW. by W., 1½ miles.
*15 fathoms, Funk island centre bearing W. ¾ N., 2¾ miles.
6 fathoms, Funk island centre bearing SW. by W., 1½ miles.

*These rocks are parts of narrow banks, each upwards of half a mile long NE. and SW., with less than 30 fathoms on them, the others being small, with from 40 to 60 fathoms close round them.

The position of Funk island centre is in lat. 49 45 29 N., long. 53 30 49 W. of Greenwich.

By command of their lordships.

GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, Aug. 30, 1867.

ISAAC B. EVANS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
Naval Stores and Soaps
NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
10 5 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

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JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF
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ALSO, A FULL LINE OF
FANCY GOODS.
WILLIAMS & WOODWARD,
NO. 923 (NINE TWENTY-TWO) CHESNUT STREET. [10 11 w3mstarp

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

BETHLEHEM MORAVIAN CHRISTMAS "PUTZ,"
Or Miniature Representation of Natural Scenery,
Open on Exhibition every Afternoon and Evening,
FROM MONDAY, DECEMBER 23,
AT NATIONAL HALL,
MARKET STEENT. ABOVE TWELFTH.
For the benefit of the Bethlehem Young Men's Christian Association. Admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents 12 19 5t

CHRISTMAS DINNER TO THE POOR.—The Teachers and Managers of the BEDFORD STREET MISSION intend giving a DINNER to the Children of their Day and Sabbath Schools, on CHRISTMAS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Mission House No. 619 BEDFORD Street.
Donations, either in Money, Poultry, Provisions, Books, or Toys, thankfully received by the undersigned, or any of the Managers.
The public are cordially invited to be present.
Edmund S. Yard, No. 209 Spruce street.
James M. Hibbs, No. 1330 Buttonwood street.
James L. Bispham, No. 710 S. Second street.
J. Parker, Jr., No. 809 Spring Garden street.
E. A. Johns, N. E. corner Fourth and Arch streets.
J. H. Burdsall, No. 1121 Chesnut street.
J. H. Pilley, S. W. corner Tenth and Green streets.
George Milliken, No. 826 Arch street.
George Perkinpine, No. 56 N. Fourth street.
J. H. Bryson, No. 8 N. Sixth street.
Rev. John D. Long, Mission House, No. 619 Bedford street. 12 21 3t

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 21, 1867.—A meeting of the stockholders of the GIRARD MUTUAL COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of G. W. Maninger & Co., No. 216 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, December 31 next, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors, taking into consideration the propriety of reducing the capital stock of the Company, for abolishing the mutual principle, and for other purposes for the interest of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE C. MITCHELL, Secretary.
12 21 8t

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors and other purposes will held at the BANKING HOUSE on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January, 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
The election will be held between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 6 15t W. L SCHAFFER, Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 11 o'clock A. M and 2 o'clock P. M. B. B. COMEGYS,
12 13 fmwtj14 Cashier.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 9 mwf 14t S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the BANKING HOUSE on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. H. C. YOUNG,
12 13 mwfn14 Cashier.

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 14, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., and an Election for Directors upon the same day, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 16 mwf9t JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 6 t 18 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.
N. C. MUSSELMAN,
12 12 thstuim Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1867.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this Company that the Annual Meeting and an election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary will take place on the second MONDAY, 13th of January next, at 12 M.
12 18 tj13 WILLIAM F. WEBB, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM Street, New York.
The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid in full, in gold coin, on and after that date, at the Banking House of
FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.
C. P. HUNTINGDON, Vice-President.
Above Coupons bought by BOWEN & FOX, Special Agents, No. 18 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE. [12 17 14t

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 421 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Manufacturers' Insurance Company, and election of ten Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 6, 1868, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.
12 16 18t M. B. KEILY, Secretary.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF STECK & CO.'S and Haines Bro.'s PIANOS. MELODEONS, Etc., *to suit the times.*. 12 12 1m

ALL LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, young and old, desirous of having their Hair look beautiful during the Holidays, should get a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. It quiets the nervous action of the over-taxed brain, restores grey hair to its original color, stops its falling out at once, and keeps the head clean. Sold by all druggists, hair-dressers, and fancy goods dealers.
12 12 tuthe6t SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., N. Y.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 18 4p

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 4fmw

THE GREAT REMEDY.—
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For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness or Loss of Voice, Night Sweats, Sore Throat, Pains in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Palpitation or Disease of the Heart, and all Complaints of a Pulmonary Nature.
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WILD CHERRY.
Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON,
No. 330 North SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philadelphia. 8 2 mwf

PIANOS.

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, Paris, 1867—STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT,
having been awarded the First Grand Gold Medal for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This Medal is distinctly classified first in order of merit
Over all other American Exhibitors,
And over more than four hundred Pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.
FOR SALE ONLY BY [8 20 tuthsstf
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OFFERS FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,
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AND
MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. 12 11 2w4p

COMPLETE VICTORY AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.—Chickering's Pianos Triumphant! having received from the Emperor "The Legion of Honor" being the highest Prize awarded at the Exposition, and in addition The First Grand Gold Medal of Merit from the International Juries.
W. H. DUTTON,
8 31ustf No. 914 CHESNUT St.

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THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BOOK SOCIETY,
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RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY, AND OTHER HOUSES IN LONDON.
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Family, Pulpit, and Photograph
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Superior to any heretofore issued from the American Press, and will compare favorably with the English and Oxford Editions, and at prices at least one-half less.

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New and Beautiful Styles, Rich Turkey Morocco, Antique Relief, and Gold.
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OTHER POEMS,
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HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED.
"A more beautiful volume than this is seldom seen."—N. Y. Citizen.
"They are all written, though of different metres, in that soft, insinuating tone which is so soothing to the reader, and, as an evidence of great merit, always leaves its impress on the heart."
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In Fine Bindings,
EVER OFFERED, AND SELLING AT A GREAT REDUCTION,
TENNYSON'S POEMS, Elegantly Illustrated, Published at $9—selling for $6.
Folz Songs, Household Book of Poetry, Jean Ingelow's Poems, Festival of Song, Munich Gallery, Berlin Gallery, Dresden Gallery, Vienna Gallery, Dusseldorf Gallery, and others too numerous to mention, at a GREAT REDUCTION.
Call at DUFFIELD ASHMEAD'S,
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UMBRELLAS AND CANES
IN GREAT VARIETY.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
A. HIRSH & BRO.,
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SILK, ALPACA, AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
A fine assortment now ready.
12 11 11t JOSEPH FUSSELL,
Nos. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street, Phila.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Subscriber offers his ENTIRE STOCK of
USEFUL HOUSE-FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS AT GREAT SACRIFICE,
TO CLOSE BUSINESS BY JANUARY 1.
FIXTURES FOR SALE.
WILLIAM YARNALL,
NO. 1232 CHESNUT STREET,
12 10 1mrp Southeast corner of Thirteenth.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
GEORGE, WILLIAM & ALFRED HANLON, Lessees.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS ONLY,
COMMENCING ON MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1867,
The World's Great Favorites—the wonderful and Famous
HANLON BROTHERS! HANLON BROTHERS!
George, William and Alfred, with their Grand Trans-Atlantic Combination. Twenty male and female Continental Artistes, all new to America.
THE HANLON BROTHERS
have secured the following confederation of human skill, their first appearance in this city:—
HARRY GURR,
THE CHAMPION SWIMMER OF THE WORLD, the celebrated Natator or Human Frog, in his marvellous aquatic evolutions, in the course of which he will eat, drink and smoke, while entirely submerged in his watery bed.
PROFESSOR GREGOIRE,
ETHARDO, THE GREAT SPIRAL ASCENSIONIST.
MAD'LLE GERTRUDE,
and her highly trained Canine Troupe of Seven Educated French Poodles.
MISS GREGORY, THE VERSATILE ARTISTE,
JEAN AND VICTOR,
the Champion Juvenile Gymnasts of all Europe.
ALFRED AND ARTHUR the AERIAL WONDERS.
GEORGE, WILLIAM, AND ALFRED HANLON
in their intrepid and terrific Aerial Feats, including their new and wonderful creation, entitled the
THREE FLYING MEN OF THE AIR,
first time in this city.
HANLON'S GRAND MINIATURE CIRCUS,
intro

Evening Telegraph

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SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1867.

Wanted—A President.

THE melancholy condition of a "State without a King and a Church without a Bishop" was painted by the late Rufus Choate, and now we have a curious verification of the truth of his warnings. At the present time there is a republic which we are told covers three great nations, America, England, and Ireland. It claims to have thousands of soldiers in its employ; to have abundance of resources, and to be a *bona fide* government; it has a legislature and an army; and yet it cannot get a President. The position of the Irish Republic is unfortunate. It seems as though the old story of Cæsar and the proffered crown is being repeated. By information received from New York, it appears that President Roberts and President Savage waited upon Mr. John Mitchel and cast the leadership of the Republic at his feet. With a magnanimity and a modesty which have precedents only in Roman history, the glittering bauble was refused. The Presidency of the Republic was declined. We direct our glance into history to find parallels. There was the case of the great Julius, before referred to. Then there was Elizabeth, who refused the Flemish crown. But why seek to add lustre to the refusal by contrasting it with historical events? When Cæsar refused the crown, he consoled Brutus as expressing a willingness to fight for Rome. When Elizabeth denied herself, she entered into a league to defend her would-be subjects. So when Mitchel declined the Presidency, he softened his refusal by assuring the delegation that "the Brotherhood had his best wishes for success"—a consolatory utterance under the circumstances. As it is, the Republic is without a leader. What will it do? The Roberts wing could never agree on Savage, and the Savage wing would rather see the Brotherhood expire than agree on Roberts. Meanwhile we hope that our Irish-American citizens will do one thing—button up their pockets. In this unfortunate division, it is always safest to keep all contributions until a grand head is secured. And if a combination should never be effected, the only result would be to make our hard-working adopted countrymen decidedly richer than if the life of the Republic was to be preserved.

Sheridan's Final Report.

THE official report of General Sheridan of his conduct as Commander of the Fifth Military District was not received in time to be communicated to Congress with the rest of the reports of General Grant, and has not received that notice at the hands of the public which its merits deserve. It is brief, yet covers all the ground. After speaking of the various details of the command, he refers to the civil condition of the section over which he ruled, and stated that nearly all the offices are held by men who have been elected on the ground of their participation in the Rebellion; that many of them, by the laws of the nation, are aliens; and that the constant tendency was to thwart the action of the Reconstruction acts. The difficulty with which he had to contend was increased by the seeming assent of the President to their misdeeds. The General further states that he has been accused by the highest authority in the nation of being tyrannical, and that he does not hesitate to state that the charge is untruthful.

The report is a model of force and brevity, and, contrasted with the empty platitudes of General Hancock, seems as though written in a different language. An officer of the Freedmen's Bureau recently stated in our presence that "he would give General Hancock six months to become as radical as General Sheridan." From the well-known temper of the people of Louisiana, we think his extension of time will prove quite sufficient.

WANT IN THE SOUTH.—Reports which come to us of the condition of the blacks in many portions of the South are deplorable. It seems that thousands of them are without shoes, or clothing at all adequate to defend them from the inclemency of the weather. Especially is the want of shoes felt. The Women's Department of the "Freedmen's Aid Society" is making an earnest appeal to the charity of our citizens for cast-off garments of all kinds and any sums of money. We know that all contributions furnished reach directly the most deserving and needy, and commend to the generosity of our people their appeal. In this time of holiday rejoicing and general plenty, we should not forget those whom Providence has not as lavishly blessed as ourselves, and should remember His promise, "Inasmuch as ye do it unto one of the least of these, ye do it unto me."

A PHILADELPHIA PURCHASE.—The iron business is being prosecuted in all parts of the State with activity. We understand that a number of our citizens have purchased different furnaces, and intend to work them with energy. The latest item of information of interest to our merchants is contained in the *Protectionist*:—

"The Cooper Furnaces at Phillipsburg, on the Delaware river, opposite Easton, together with iron ore mines and other assets of the old Trenton Iron Company, have been purchased by Messrs. J. G. Fell, of Philadelphia, and A. Pardee, of Hazleton, for $527,000. These gentlemen are at present, and have been for a long time, lessees of the Hazleton Coal Company's mines, and possess capital and resources to combine, in a profitable way, the production of coal at Hazleton with the manufacture of pig iron at Phillipsburg. Coal and iron are twin staples, and there is congeniality in the association of their manipulation and proprietorship."

A Harbor on the Delaware.

A SUBJECT is attracting some attention in our sister State of Delaware which may be of interest to our own city. We do not from personal knowledge know the truth of the facts, but are assured on good authority that the need of an improvement in the harbor at the mouth of the Christiana is imperative. The Wilmington *Commercial* states that an attempt is being made to get an enterprise under way to extend the anchorage of the creek, and that some such extension is required; that when a storm is threatening, the vessels in the Delaware all run in for shelter, and so block up the harbor that but half can gain admittance. The same paper mentions the fact that the steamers, a few days since, from Philadelphia, were unable, by reason of the crowded state of the creek, to enter, and were obliged to remain at Pennsgrove, on the opposite side, all night. This matter should receive the attention of our merchants, and if the plan proposed proves to improve our water facilities, should receive their support. The *Commercial* says:—

"We desire, therefore, to ask Philadelphia's attention to the fact that the Christiana is a splendid natural harbor; that it will always afford a safe refuge for the commerce of that city, which may be overtaken by storms on its way up or down the Delaware; that it needs improvement, enlargement, development; and that, lastly, this city asks Philadelphia's co-operation in the work. Let her shipping merchants ask the captains of their vessels the value to them of this harbor, and see if it is not worth their while to join in its improvement."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*]

☞ WHEN THISTLES YIELD FIGS, then and not till then, will the extracts made from common essential oils take rank with Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," the rich product of living tropical flowers. The demand for it, vast as it is, has not yet attained its full proportions.—*Belfast Journal.* 1t

☞ BUSINESS EDUCATION.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND YOUNG MEN.

THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE

FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,

Offers special inducements to all who enter this week for the New Year. For further particulars apply at the office, or send for circulars. 12 23 6t

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1867.
MATURED CITY LOANS.—The City Loans maturing January 1, 1868, will be paid on and after January 2 at this office, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds.
12 23 1j HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1867.
NOTICE.
The semi-annual interest on the funded debt of the city of Philadelphia, due January 1, 1868, will be paid on and after January 2, 1868.
HENRY BUMM,
12 23 1j City Treasurer.

SKATING PARKS.

FINEST SKATING OF THE SEASON
AT THE
HARRISON SKATING PARK,
BERKS Street, between SECOND and FRONT Sts.
Take FIFTH and SIXTH, UNION, and SECOND and THIRD Streets Cars.
THE SNOW IS ALL REMOVED FROM THE ICE,
Brilliantly illuminated with gas, and additional Ladies' Accommodations have been provided.
Arrangements have been made by the Proprietor with Mr. E. H. Hayhurst to be daily in attendance at the Park, to give instructions in skating when applied to.
Fine Band of Music in attendance.
Season Tickets, $3.
Single Admission, 25 cents. 1t*

SKATING! SKATING!!
WEST PHILADELPHIA SKATING PARK,
THIRTY-FIRST AND WALNUT STREETS.
ICE IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Perfectly smooth. Park open until 10 o'clock at night, and illuminated.
Fine Band of Music.
Season Tickets, $3; Single Admission, 25 cents. 1t*

T. SIMPSON'S SONS,
NOS. 922 AND 924 PINE STREET.
OPENED THIS (Monday) MORNING, a large assortment of Fancy Goods for the Christmas Holidays, comprising—
10,000 Bisque Dolls, from 5c. up.
5000 Wax Dolls, from 50c. up.
1000 Dressed Dolls, from 25c. up.
2000 Fancy Paper Boxes for Bonbons.
200 Gents' Rosewood Shaving Cases.
300 Ladies' Ivory-mounted Work Boxes, furnished.
1000 Fancy Work Boxes, furnished and unfurnished.
1000 Ladies' Companions, from 37½c. up.
1000 Ladies' Glove Boxes, from 25c. up.
100 boxes Gilt-edge China Tea Sets, 75c. up.
400 boxes Plain China Tea Sets, 75c. up.
Lava Ash-holders, 12½ and 15c.
100 pairs Parian Vases, from 62½c. up.
100 pairs fine French China Vases, from 75c. up.
1000 fine glass Hand Mirrors, 25c. up.
Walnut Wall Brackets, 20c. up.
Rustic Waten Holders.
Rustic Watch Safes.
500 Pocket-books, steel clasps, only 20c.
1000 Morocco Cigar Cases 25c. up.
Morocco Portfolios, 50c. to $3 50.
5000 Morocco Bound Memorandum Books for 6c.
5000 Morocco Bound Memorandum Books, gilt edge, 31c. up.
Beautiful Papier-mache Tables.
AT T. SIMPSON'S SONS,
12 23 2t Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS.
Nos. 922 and 924 PINE STREET.
OPENING—TO-DAY—OPENING.
French and German Fancy Goods and Silver-plated Ware for the Holidays, at half the cost of importation.
THE LAST OFFERING OF THIS SEASON.
A varied assortment of rich French and German Work, Jewel, Mouchoir, and Glove Boxes, in every variety; Hair, Tooth, Nail, and Cloth Brushes; Combs, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, etc.
French and German DOLLS, etc., in great variety, Also,
Leather Goods Purses, Portemonnaies, Portfolios, Bankers' Cases, Writing Desks, etc.
Also,
Bisque and Parian Vases and Ornaments, Bohemian Glass Ware, etc.
Silver-plated Table Spoons.
Silver-plated Dessert Spoons.
Silver-plated Tea Spoons.
Silver-plated Butter Knives.
Silver-plated Forks.
FANCY GOODS.
A large and attractive line of Ladies' Bags, Work Boxes, Fancy Boxes, Cigar Boxes, Ash Stands, Watch Stands, Wooden Carved Ware, Terra Cotta Ware, Tooth Brushes, Looking Glasses, Memorandum Books, Pocket-Books, Portemonnaies.
THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,
12 23 2t 922 and 924 PINE Street.

FOR SALE—THE STORES Nos. 11 AND 13 STRAWBERRY Street.
Possession first of year.
Apply to CHARLES RHOADS,
12 20 6t* No. 56 S. SEVENTH Street.

WISHART'S PINE TREE CORDIAL.—Hear the bitter cries borne on every breeze. It is the voice of your sick mother, your dying father, or perishing children; their bodies are suffering the burning hell-fires of poisonous doses. Calomel, Antimony, Copper, Zinc, Arsenic, Arsenious Acid, Stramonium, Foxglove, Morphia, Belladonna, Henbane, Opium, Nux Vomica, and Narcotine. See the dim lamp of life as it flickers. Nature stands up to the fight as a tried warrior, and commands his soldiers to come up to the struggle. The Stomach answers, I have received a ball of arsenic from the doctor's gun; it was his last shot; it has dissolved itself within me; it feels like liquid fire; every avenue through which gastric juice would flow is obstructed by inflammation from the dreadful charge. "Come, Liver, I can depend on you to send life, and blood, and vitality to every part of the system." The Liver answers, "I know the victory of the day depended upon my effort, although I was very sick, and salivated by the last dose I received, yet when I saw my kindred—the nerves—that I had fed for years, trembling and fainting for the want of pure food, I rallied myself to unlock the storehouse of pure blood, and just at that moment I received a bombshell from death's gun. It was charged with a dose of Calomel, and my rich blood was turned to burning water. I can give no assistance, for I am myself slaughtered by poison." "O! Lungs, do not thou fail in this day of battle, or a great man will perish, and go down to the grave. Do you not see him? He is gasping—he is gasping for breath. Come! oh come quickly, or all is lost." The Lungs answer, "I can do nothing, for I have been contracted for the last five days. Every air passage within me has been poisoned, and the mucous lining taken off, leaving me no vitality to act upon. I am chained to the car of death by that dread enemy, Antimony." At this critical moment the doctor arrived. The weeping wife and helpless children gather around him, with bitter tears and cries. They ask, "Can there not be a change of medicine? We would like to try Doctor Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial; we have heard of its great popularity to cure when all hope seemed to be gone, in cases of Consumption, Liver Complaint, and Dyspepsia; and, doctor, we have thought if you would give your consent, we would send for the Pine Tree Tar Cordial at once; it may save the life of my husband." "No," says the doctor, "I am not willing to give the case up yet. I will give one more dose—it shall be Belladonna." And it was given. The fort was stormed, and it yielded—all was lost by the poisonous dose. He made his last call, and he attempted to comfort and quiet the broken-hearted widow and fatherless and helpless children by telling them of the shortness of human life, and reminding them of the fact that all men must die. And thus the work of death goes on. Parents are bereft of their children, children are left orphans, families are destroyed, society deprived of her noblest citizens, and the earth filled with misery and poverty, in consequence of poisonous medication.

Oh! fathers and mothers of the millions of families of America, stand for one hour upon the summit of intelligence, unshackled from the chain of prejudice of the self-styled regular practitioner, and see the destruction of human life, of men and women of robust constitution, of youths with the fires of health shining through their beaming cheeks, and of the little babe laughing and dancing, full of life, upon its mother's knee. They are attacked with the most simple disease, but for fear of some danger lurking within, the doctor is sent for, the dose is given, and in the short space of one week a funeral procession is seen moving from your doors. We ask, is there not something wrong? is there not something wanting? some change in the practice of medicine? There has been a great advancement in all other sciences; why not in medicine? The old stage has been given up for the quick travel of the railway car. The tiresome work of sewing by hand for the rapid sewing-machine. From the slow scythe to cut the grass to the wonderful mowing-machine. From waiting the arrival of the slow mail to the quick lightning speed of the telegraph message. From the small row-boat to the powerful steamer. From the hand printing-press to the great steam printing-press. But in medicine there has been no advancement for the last two hundred years. But the doctor of that period was a hard-working man; he went out in the forests, and pasture-grounds of nature's garden, once cursed and blighted by sin, to bring forth the destruction of man, but now redeemed and blessed by the Son of God, that every tree and herb and spear of grass and all things that grow out of the ground, from which man was made, should be filled with curative properties for the healing of man. Out of those trees and herbs he prepared his remedies for the cure of diseases. The work was done in his own laboratory, and when the medicine was ready for use, he was not afraid to taste of it himself, lest he should be poisoned by its destructive properties. It was a cordial to the sick man and a balm to heal his disease. But what is the history of to-day, of the year 1867, in the science of medicine? We say it has retrograded and gone back faster than all other sciences have advanced. The doctor of to-day has turned his back upon the great store of the forest, and said your healing virtue requires too much labor for me to perform. His prescription is given, and remedies prepared from the destructive magazines of poisons.

Such is the prejudice of a certain fraternity of doctors, that if one of their number was to prepare a great remedy for the cure of a certain disease, and offer it for sale to the needy sufferer, he would be kicked out of their midst, and they would refuse to hold counsel with him. We say shame on such wicked conduct. God will weigh you in the balance, in His great day of reckoning, and reward you according to your evil deeds. We say to the sick, hope in God, that you may be restored to health by the use of Dr. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL and GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS.

THE PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL IS PURELY VEGETABLE. It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medicinal properties are obtained.

It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain, and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS,
COUGH,
SORE THROAT AND BREAST,
BRONCHITIS,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES,
ASTHMA,
HOOPING COUGH,
DIPTHERIA, ETC. ETC.

OFFICE AND STORE,
No. 10 N. SECOND STREET,
1t Philadelphia, Pa.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
Invite attention to their
Attractive Stock of Books,
SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
STANDARD WORKS
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE.
A large collection of
ENGLISH, JUVENILES, GIFT BOOKS,
AND
HOLIDAY PUBLICATIONS, ILLUSTRATED AND ILLUMINATED,
In various styles of plain and elegant bindings, and affording a choice selection of presents to please all ages and all tastes.
Purchasers are invited to examine our tables at
NOS. 715 AND 717 MARKET STREET,
12 26 2t PHILADELPHIA.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!!
AT T. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT STREET,
CAN BE FOUND THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
FIRST—BOOKS FOR CHILDREN IN ENDLESS VARIETIES ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.
SECOND—VALUABLE STANDARD BOOKS, THE BEST EDITIONS, AND IN THE MOST ELEGANT STYLES OF BINDING.
THIRD—ALL THE POPULAR WORKS OF FICTION, BY ENGLISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORS.
FOURTH—BIOGRAPHY AND GENERAL MISCELLANY WITHOUT END; IN FACT, EVERYTHING THAT CAN BE DESIRED IN THE WAY OF BOOKS CAN BE FOUND AT T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS', No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.
All books published are for sale by us the moment they are issued from the press, at Publishers' net cash prices. 12 28 24p

KLEEMAN'S PATENT
ST. GERMAIN OR STUDY LAMPS.
These Lamps will burn Kerosene of poor as well as best quality, and also any other kind of oil. They give a very superior and steady light, emit neither smell nor smoke, and are easily managed and kept clean.
Testimonials have been given by highest and most competent authority as to the safety of these Lamps against explosion. For sale by
PHILIP RICE,
Plumber, Gas, and Steam Fitter,
No. 923 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Also on hand, a great variety of the newest patterns of Gas and Oil Chandeliers, Porcelain Shades, Globes, etc. etc. City and country houses fitted up with Gas and Water on the most reasonable terms. 12 23 6t

WILLIAM INGRAM'S AMERICAN TEA WAREHOUSE, No. 43 S. SECOND Street TEAS at low prices for the Holidays. Try them. 12 20 6t*

1867.

HOLIDAY APPLIANCES.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
(LATE W. L. MADDOCK & CO.)
No. 115 South THIRD Street, Below Chesnut.
ESTABLISHED 1806.

Almeria Grapes, 40 Cents a Pound.

Pate de Foies Gras.
Pate de Becasses.
Pate de Faisan de Boheme.
Pate de Grives.
Pate de Perdreaux.
Petits-Pois.
Champignons.
Truffles.
Boneless Sardines.
Gilleou Sardines.
Fine Debesa Raisins.
Fine Double Crown Raisins.
Fine London Layer Raisins.
Fine Sultana Raisins.
Fine Seedless Raisins.
Citron.
Lemon Peel.
Orange Peel.
Preserved Ginger.

Superior Green Teas.
Superior English Breakfast Teas,
Superior Oolong Teas.
Superior Chulan Teas—Japan Teas.
Superior Old Government Java Coffee.
Superior Old Maricaibo Coffee.
Superior Old White Laguayra Coffee.
Superior Old African Coffee.
PATAPSCO FAMILY FLOUR.
BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT.
PRIME GOSHEN BUTTER,
In small tubs, for family use.
All goods warranted.
GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city or depots.

THE WAY TO TEST SAFES.

PASSING A FIERY ORDEAL

HERRING'S SAFE
AGAIN TRIUMPHANT.

Great Fire in Charleston, S. C.

READ THE TESTIMONY.

A very destructive conflagration occurred in Charleston, South Carolina, a few days since, which burned several extensive stores on East Bay, among which was once occupied by Messrs. J. & T. Getty, the well-known shipping agents.

The Charleston *News* says:—

"In the hottest of the fire was one of Herring's Safes, which came out, as usual, triumphant over its fiery foe. Messrs. J. & T. Getty have reason to congratulate themselves that, on opening their Safe yesterday afternoon, they even took out their bank bills and checks uninjured. We would advise our friends in need of Safes to try one of Herring's. They have proved themselves in our very midst thoroughly fire-proof."

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY.

The Charleston *Courier*, in giving an account of the same fire, makes the following editorial remarks:—

"We saw, during the fire, a Safe in the second story, which seemed in great danger, but learning it was one of Herring's, we felt sure that Messrs. J. & T. Getty's books were all to be saved, and we were right, for, on opening the Safe yesterday afternoon, it was found that little injury was done by the fire. We were glad to see our friend Getty draw out his package of 'greenbacks,' all 'at par.' Papers lying loose in pigeon-holes were not even discolored by the fire. We congratulate Messrs. Getty on their luck in having one of Herring & Co.'s Safes."

HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 627 CHESNUT STREET,

1t4p PHILADELPHIA

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

GOLD SPECTACLES.
GOLD EYE-GLASSES.
OPERA GLASSES.
MAGIC LANTERNS.
STEREOSCOPES AND STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.
SPECIALTY OF FINE GLASS STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.
CHEMICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS AND TOYS.
DEVIL'S TEARS, JAPANESE STRAWS, CHINESE GRASS.
The new and beautiful
ZOETROPE, OR WHEEL OF LIFE.
And a large variety of useful and amusing CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

WILLIAM Y. McALLISTER,
12 23 21rp NO. 728 CHESNUT STREET.

DELICIOUS CHRISTMAS GOODS!

THE
Oldest Established House in the Trade in the City.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S.W. Cor. BROAD and WALNUT,

Offer to families and all lovers of good things the most choice stock of

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES

Ever opened and displayed in Philadelphia.

We are prepared to meet in prices and quality the most fastidious buyer of the time.

OUR TEAS, COFFEES, AND ALL STAPLES ARE OF THE BEST.

FINER DELICACIES, SUCH AS:

FRUITS, Fresh and Preserved and in Jelly,	
HONEY,	RAISINS,
CITRON,	CURRANTS,
FIGS,	PRUNES,
PRUNELLAS,	PICKLES,
SAUCES,	CATSUPS,
FRENCH PEAS,	MUSHROOMS,
PATES DE FOIES GRAS,	TRUFFLES,
GAME in great variety,	
NUTS in great variety,	
OLIVE OIL,	MACCARONI,

And a host of articles too numerous to publish here.

OUR STOCK OF CHEESE COMPRISES
FINE OLD STILTON,
CHEDDAR,
ROQUEFORT,
BRIE,
GRUYERE,
PARMESAN,
PINE APPLE,
DUTCH HEAD, ETC,

Our Wines comprise the most Popular

BRANDS OF CHAMPAGNE,
KUPFERBERG'S SPARKLING MOSELLE AN HOCK,
CLARETS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION,
Our well known TABLE SHERRY,
PORT AND FINE OLD BRANDY
In small casks of 20 galls., or by the demijohn,
FINE CORDIALS
In great variety and genuine.
FINE HAVANA CIGARS
At low prices.

Finest Quality of ALMERIA GRAPES at 40c. per pound.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

UMBRELLAS!

FOR

PRESENTS.

Silk, Alpaca, and Gingham

UMBRELLAS,

WITH IVORY, PARTRIDGE, BAMBOO, AND NEW STYLE SWISS CARVED HANDLES,

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM A. DROWN & CO.,

12 21 31rp NO. 246 MARKET STREET.

1867. HOLIDAYS. 1868.

TIES,	SCARFS,
FINE SHIRTS,	WRAPPERS,
BREAKFAST JACKETS,	SKATING JACKETS,
CARRIAGE RUGS,	SKATING BELTS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS,	SCARF RINGS,
GLOVES,	

With a varied assortment of ELEGANT GOODS suitable for Presents for Gentlemen.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

12 21 3t NO. 706 CHESNUT STREET.

THE MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF TAR.

The pine tree has long been known to possess valuable medical properties. For pulmonary diseases it is doubtful whether any remedy has as yet been discovered equal to it. It seems to change and renew the very structure on which it acts, and to infuse into the system an indescribable power equal to the natural power before disease had even taken hold of the body, so as to make, as it were, an entirely new tissue; and to give a newness of life and energy, which one who has been sick a long time knows the value of, but cannot fully describe. The great objection, however, to all tar preparations, has been their unpleasant taste, and consequent liability to sickness and nauseate the stomach. We have before us, however, a preparation of the kind referred to, which obviates all these objections, and is as agreeable to the palate as it is valuable in the cure of disease.

We mean "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial," a real, genuine, *bona fide* medicinal cordial, distilled from the pine tree tar, by a process known only to the Doctor himself, the sale and popularity of which is only equalled by the amount of suffering it has relieved, and the number of diseases it is so well calculated to effectually cure. In the Pine Tree Tar Cordial the invalid may be sure he has a remedy of very extraordinary power for throat and lung affections, and when taken in conjunction with the "Great American Dyspepsia Pill," an infallible cure for dyspepsia, liver complaint, sick headache, and the many ailments arising from a disordered state of the liver and digestive organs.

In our sphere as publishers, we feel some degree of cautiousness in what we recommend to our readers, but when we know of anything of value to the public we shall not hesitate to make it known through our columns. Therefore we take pleasure in calling the attention of our numerous readers to the advertisement of Dr. Wishart, which will be found in another column, and we advise those of our readers who are suffering from dyspepsia, etc., to give Dr. Wishart's celebrated remedies a trial.—*Sunday Transcript.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Overcoats,
Overcoats,
Overcoats,
Overcoats.

Men's, Youths', and Boys'.
Men's, Youths', and Boys'.
Men's, Youths', and Boys'.
Men's, Youths', and Boys'.

Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,

At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia.
At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia.
At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia.
At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia.

CARD.—*We have made Overcoats a specialty this season. Having been fortunate in securing large lots of Choice Goods in Chinchillas, Esquimaux, Beavers, Cloths, etc. etc. etc., Foreign and Domestic—late in the season, at the lowest prices known for years—less than cost of importation and manufacture, we are enabled to offer them at prices less than same Goods cost in most other establishments, and lower than they have been sold for six years. They are selling rapidly, but are as rapidly replenished each day. Style, fit, and make equal to best customer work, at half the price.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 608 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Skating Jackets,
Skating Jackets,
Skating Jackets,
Skating Jackets,

Large Assortment.

THE GREAT PICTORIAL ANNUAL.—Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1868, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention, and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, numerous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking.* Send for copies to the Central Manufactory, at Pittsburg, Pa., or to the nearest agent for HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. The BITTERS are sold in every city, town, and village of the United States.

THE SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE is nothing to the shock many persons experience at the low figures asked for the First Class Ready-made Winter Clothing now being sold at the celebrated Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental.

LAST CHANCE—CLOSING-OUT SALE.—Our stock of Lace Curtains, Furniture Coverings, Piano and Table Covers, must be closed out by the first of January. all and see the bargains. We are closing out regardless of cost, KELTY, CARRINGTON & Co., No. 723 Chesnut street.

WINDOW SHADES AT HALF PRICE.—We will sell any of our large stock of Window Shades at half price, as they must be closed out by January 1, in consequence of change of business. KELTY, CARRINGTON & Co., No. 723 Chesnut street.

THE SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE is nothing to the shock many persons experience at the low figures asked for the First Class Ready-made Winter Clothing now being sold at the celebrated Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental.

THE CHRISTMAS ATTRACTIONS at Ritchie & Woelpper's establishment, No. 27 N. Eighth street, are great in number and great in excellence. For the holidays, upon the threshold of which we now are, they have prepared a large stock, comprising every variety and class of ladies' and gentlemen's gloves, from the large furs of Icelandic look to the small and delicate kids, of finest quality. Then their assortment of handkerchiefs is without number in styles, and is just such a lot as one can select satisfactorily from, at the most popular prices; silk, linen, cambric, each the finest of its kind are here to be found. Then this establishment, too, is an hosiery emporium, complete in itself, while in its department of under-wear, it stands unrivalled. None can question the durability, the fineness, and well-fitting qualities of the skirts that are found at Ritchie & Woelpper's, for all that have become patrons of the establishment know them to be incomparable. For Christmas goods and Christmas gifts the stock here is one of unusual worth and attraction, and should not fail to have justice done it in these days of present-making.

SO INSIDIOUS are the first approaches of Consumption that thousands remain unconscious of its presence until it has brought them to the verge of the grave. An immediate resort to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant upon the first appearance of the Cough, Pain, or Soreness of the Throat or Chest, would very generally preclude a fatal result, or, in case the symptoms indicate the presence of Latent Consumption, would tend to subdue the violence of the disease, and thus materially assist in prolonging the life of the patient. Use the Expectorant, therefore, when you take Cold, and thus prevent the necessity for its use in more dangerous complaints. Sold everywhere.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

THE establishment of A. Wiech, No. 503 Chesnut street (up stairs), offers special inducements in the line of Holiday Gifts. It is a great News Depot—a centre for all that is interesting. Wiech is a general dealer in newspapers and periodicals and stationery. Is a journal from far off London—or from that great "City of Pleasure," Paris, or from the large cities of our own country wanted? or do purchasers seek for the latest magazine, English or American, containing the gems of literary production, they can always be found at this invaluable depot. All the various periodicals, Harper (both Monthly and Bazar), the Atlantic Monthly, Galaxy, London Society, Peterson's, Godey's Lady's Book, and the other innumerable serials of later productions are here at the earliest moment after their issue. Fashion magazines, with the most correct and authentic representations and description of the latest novelty in the fashionable world, and the latest works of fiction, strongly bound, with large type, and at moderately small prices, are to be had at Wiech's incomparable emporium. The stock of stationery, even to the minutest article in its line, is here in great array, and is offered to patrons at very popular rates. Christmas coming has already made inroads upon Wiech's invaluable stock, but that enterprising proprietor has a ceaseless supply coming in to meet the holiday demand. No better place to find a suitable gift can be found than at No. 503 Chesnut street, second floor.

WHEN you are depressed by the gaunt, sickly feeling of a disordered system, which needs to be cleansed and stimulated into healthy action, take a dose or two of Ayer's Pills, and see how quick you can be restored for a shilling.

INDUCEMENTS IN HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—
☞ Presents for Ladies.
☞ Presents for Gents.
☞ Presents for Children.
McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 CHESNUT street.

$2 to $60.	Wanamaker & Brown Men's and Boys' Clothing. Garments ranging at every price, cut in every style; ready-made or made to order. S. E. corner Sixth and Market streets.
$2 to $60.	
$2 to $60.	
$2 to $60.	
$2 to $60.	
$2 to $60.	
$2 to $60.	
$12 to $50.	Overcoats — Chinchilla, Whitney, Esquimaux, Beaver, Fur Beavers, Pilots, etc. Largest variety in the city. Oak Hall, Sixth and Market streets.
$12 to $50.	
$12 to $50.	
$12 to $50.	
$12 to $50.	
$12 to $50.	
$13 to $45.	Business Suits — Both foreign and domestic goods; excellent styles. S. E. corner Sixth and Market sts. Oak Hall, Wanamaker & Brown.
$13 to $45.	
$13 to $45.	
$13 to $45.	
$13 to $45.	
$20 to $60.	Dress Suits of all the desirable styles, suitable for any occasion. Wanamaker & Brown, Sixth and Market streets.
$20 to $60.	
$20 to $60.	
$20 to $60.	
$20 to $60.	
$6 to $20.	Boys' Suits, for school, home and dress; newest styles and best class goods. Wanamaker & Brown, Large Clothing House, Sixth and Market Streets.
$6 to $20.	
$6 to $20.	
$6 to $20.	
$6 to $20.	
$7 to $25.	Boys' and Youths' Overcoats in variety of styles Wanamaker & Brown, Sixth and Market sts.
$7 to $25.	
$7 to $25.	
$2 to $4.	Shirts, Underclothing, and Gents' Furnishing Goods of every kind at small advance above cost. Wanamaker & Brown, Oak Hall Great Clothing House, Sixth and Market streets.
$2 to $4.	
$2 to $4.	
$2 to $4.	
$2 to $4.	
$2 to $4.	
$2 to $4.	

MARRIED.

PYOTT—SMART.—On the 19th instant, by Rev. G. G. Rakestraw, at Pitman M. E. Parsonage, No. 2219 Lombard street, Mr. AMOS PYOTT, of Delaware county, to Miss ISABELLA SMART, of Philadelphia.

SPELISSEY—JONES.—December 19, by Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. WILLIAM SPELISSEY to Miss SALLIE JONES, both of this city.

DIED.

GROVER.—On the 22d instant, HOWARD, the youngest son of John D. and Eliza A. Grover, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1445 N. Thirteenth street, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

RHODES.—Saturday morning, December 21, 1867, ANNIE BARTRAM, wife of Charles M. Rhodes, and daughter of James Steel.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Charles Woldenbergh, No. 924 Wallace street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 1 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—On the 21st instant, after a severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. LOUISA H. TAYLOR, widow of the late Samuel Taylor, Esq., in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Andrew Miller, No. 954 N. Sixth street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

☞ THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, A. Y. M., and the Fraternity in general, are requested to meet at the Masonic Hall, CHESNUT Street, on Monday, the 23d instant, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, WILLIAM B. SCHNIDER, Grand Tyler.

By order of the R. W. Grand Master.
JOHN THOMSON, Grand Secretary.

N. B.—Masonic dress.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

BREVITIES.—The snowy covering of our streets was effectually removed yesterday by the rain. In many places the gutters were in a very unpleasant state of inundation. The floating ice in the river somewhat embarrasses the movements of vessels. The ferry-boats to Gloucester have suspended for the present, and the West Jersey farmers are compelled to drive to Kaighn's Point to cross.——On Saturday night last, the Continental Hotel narrowly escaped destruction. After the inmates had nearly all retired for the night, a gaslight in the kitchen department set fire to the adjacent woodwork, and the flames worked their way between the ceiling and floor. Therewas considerable consternation at its discovery, but the damage was slight.——The amount of tax assessed for November, in the First Collection District, is $362,711 95, against $377,477 18 same month last year.——It is proposed to introduce an ordinance at the next meeting of Councils, appropriating $5000 to keep the Schuylkill river open from the Gas Works to its mouth, during the prevalence of the ice blockade.——To the beneficiaries of the Bedford Street Mission House will be given a public dinner on Christmas day. It will be spread for all the destitute in that locality. In order that it may be a feast, the Missionary makes an appeal to the charitable for aid.——On Saturday Sheriff Lyle made his appearance at the Sheriff's Office. He has sufficiently recovered to be able to leave his house, and, by the use of a carriage and crutches, reach the office.——Secretary McCulloch has appointed James A. Laws, George L. Tallman, Richard McCaffrey, and Peter Bobb, as Assistant Storekeepers at Godley's bonded warehouse, and Edward B. Patterson and James McShand, markers at the same place.——Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, is announced to deliver a lecture in this city, on the condition of things in the South.——"Don't tread on me" is the inscription on a handsome collar, to be presented to the dog "Thomas," of the Moyamensing Hose Company, to-night.

THE GROSS RECEIPTS of the various theatres and other places of amusement for the year ending December 1 are as follows:—

Walnut Street Theatre	$138,929
New Chesnut	105,319
Academy of Music	101,656
Arch Street Theatre	99,848
Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels	63,141
New American Theatre	31,076
New Seventh Street Opera House (in operation 2½ months)	11,111
Long's Varieties	5,456

MASONIC FUNERAL.—This afternoon the funeral of Mr. William B. Schnider, late Grand Tyler of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, takes place from his residence, Masonic Hall, Chesnut street. The remains, lying in state in the hall this morning, were visited by over 1500 persons. The funeral is to be one of the largest ever seen in the city, and will convey all that is of earth of an honored Masonic brother to its last resting-place in Monument Cemetery.

PETTY LARCENIES.—Mary Carter and Ellen Givvitt, said to hail from Chester county, were taken in custody yesterday, at No. 704 South street, for stealing dry goods. They are old shoplifters.

Russell Thompson and John Thomas, negroes, were arrested for stealing a lot of boots from a store at Seventh and Shippen streets.

All these parties were committed by Alderman Tittermary.

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, Charles Budd (colored) was charged with stealing a coat belonging to Edward S. Lawrence, residing at No. 206 West Washington Square. He was held in $1000 bail for his appearance at Court.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11-19 5p

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4]

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 704 RACE Street. 9 17 3p

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—The Evangelical Alliance has issued its circular, inviting attention to the Week of Prayer, and suggesting topics suitable to its successive meetings. The following are the topics suggested:—

Sunday, Jan. 5.—Sermons. Subject:—"The Person, Work, and Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ."

Monday, Jan. 6.—Thanksgiving for special and general mercies during the past year, to nations, churches, and families; and confession of sin.

Tuesday, Jan. 7.—Prayer for nations; for kings, and all in authority; for the observance of the Lord's Day; for the removal of obstacles in the way of moral and religious progress; and for fraternal and international peace.

Wednesday, Jan. 8.—Prayer for Families; for Schools, Colleges, and Universities; and for Sons and Daughters in Foreign Countries.

Thursday, Jan. 9.—Prayer for Christian Ministers, and all engaged in Christ's Service; for God's ancient Israel, and for the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Friday, Jan. 10.—Prayer for the Sick and Afflicted; for the Widows and Orphans; and for the Persecuted for Righteousness' sake.

Saturday, Jan. 11.—Prayer for the Christian Church; for increase of holiness and activity, fidelity and love; and for grace equal to the duties and dangers of the times.

Sunday, Jan. 12.—Sermon. Subject:—"Christian Charity"—1 Cor. xiii.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—The celebration of the Ringgold Grammar School attracted a monster audience to Horticultural Hall on Friday evening, and the pupils of the school who took part in it acquitted themselves in the highest degree commendably. The opening chorus, a "Christmas anthem," was rendered by the scholars with fine effect, while the solos that succeeded it, especially "The Green Hills of Tyrol," "The Christmas Chimes," and "Sing to me Softly, Dear Sister," were equally well sung and warmly applauded. Miss Nones and Miss Beckie Conner performed their duet on the piano admirably. The dialogue written by Miss McCuen, one of the teachers of the school, entitled "A Trip to Paris and Back," was well received by the audience, after which the Diplomas of Merit were awarded the scholars. Several recitations were given in fine style during the evening. The entertainment concluded with the chorus "Good Night," which was charmingly rendered. The Ringgold Grammar School is one of the best conducted institutions of the kind in the city, and its management reflects infinite credit on its accomplished Principal, Miss Maxwell, and her able assistant, Miss McCuen.

AN AMAZONIAN COMBAT came off last night. Officer Kendig, of the Reserve Corps, while walking his beat, was startled by the cries of "Murder!" "Help!" "She's killing me!" etc., issuing from a well-known vicinity called Boyer's court, in the rear of St. Stephen's Church. He neared the scene, which was enlivened by the fighting of two women, named Allie Hall and Ellen Dunn. The former, while she unlovingly clasped the neck of her antagonist, pummelled her face with a stuffed waterfall of no mean dimensions, which she had first torn from her head. Bonnets, torn wearing apparel, tattered dresses, blue and bloody faces, gougings with fingers, and oaths, all entered into this scene. Officer Kendig waded in and took the two vehement ladies into custody. Alderman Beitler held them in default of $500 bail each.

HUMMEL'S GRAND MASS, No. 2.—We are rejoiced that this splendid composition will be brought out in fine style by Professor Henry G. Thunder on Christmas Day, at half-past ten o'clock A. M., at St. Augustine's Church, North Fourth street. The talented choir attached to the church will be materially augmented on the occasion, for Mr. Thunder, like all good musicians, knows that the choral portions of so massive a work as Hummel's cannot be effectively performed without a sufficient number of *good* singers to do the music justice. Mr. Thunder will have a full force of capable vocalists present, and the Mass as a consequence will be worthy of himself and the occasion.

SUPPOSED BURGLARS.—Fast night, while Officers Schilling and Wagner were walking along Broad street, near Olive, they saw two individuals sneaking slyly along, and then suddenly disappearing into the cellar of the West End Hotel, southeast corner of Broad and Olive streets. They started for them, and the supposed burglars popped out of the cellar, and ran for life and liberty down the street. One of them was captured, and the other, although he was the target for five or six pistol shots, escaped. The one in custody gave his name as Frank Donahue, and was committed by Alderman Pancoast.

A MYSTERIOUS FIRE occurred in Germantown last evening. The locomotive "Quaker City," belonging to the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad, was placed in the engine-house last Saturday afternoon, and every semblance of a fire or spark was put out. Last evening, about eight o'clock, a cloud of smoke issued from the engine-house, and it was discovered that the entire woodwork of the locomotive had been destroyed. Loss about $350.

ELECTION OF PRINCIPAL.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Seventeenth School Section, held on the 17th inst., for the purpose of electing a Principal of the Harrison Boys' Grammar School, in the place of James H. McBride, Esq., resigned, P. Cressman, Esq., of the Harrison Grammar School, was elected by a vote of eight to four.

AN UNLAWFUL PREPARATION for Christmas was made last night, to wit:—Some person or persons unknown, who had eyed the twenty plump chickens and the two geese that had long made their home in the yard of the residence of George Dillow, Germantown avenue and Township line road, went in and stole them.

HEARING BEFORE U. S. COMMISSIONER PHILLIPS.—At twelve o'clock to-day Elizabeth Wilson, formerly McClernand, was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Phillips upon the charge of drawing a pension from the U. S. Government after it had ceased to be legally due. She was held to bail to answer.

BEATING HIS WIFE.—Patrick Collin, living at Fortieth and Pratt streets, was arrested yesterday morning for beating his wife. She came to the Station House, and presented a frightful spectacle of the violence of her husband, being literally covered with blood and bruises. Alderman Maule committed Collin.

FOR MALICIOUS MISCHIEF in smashing in the door of No. 947 Warnock street, last night, while intoxicated and laboring under the hallucination that it was his own house, and his own wife who looked out of the window, John Murray was arrested. Alderman Fitch held him in $500 bail to answer.

THE ROBBERY of $1200 from William O'Hara, which that wandering New Yorker alleged to have taken place in Lieutenant Goldey's District, at Front and Dock streets, is a pure fabrication, and was resorted to by that versatile gentleman to make his own escape from the clutches of the law.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE PRESS CLUB will be held to-morrow afternoon at the Club's room. Important business will come up. Several persons will be elected as members, and it is desired that all the members should be present.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—Yesterday afternoon a colored woman, named Jane Moulder, aged 108 years, fell down dead at her residence, No. 508 Hirst street.

GIFTS OF HARDWARE.—TABLE CUTlery, with ivory, rubber, and other handles, and plated blades; Children's Knives and Forks Pocket Knives, Wostenholm's Scissors, in sets, and Razors; Boxes and Chests of Tools, from $1 to $30; Boys' Work Benches; Patent Tool Handles (20 miniatures tools in them); Boys', Ladies', and Gents' Ice and Parlor Skates; Clothes Wringers (they'll save their cost in clothing and time); Carpet Sweepers; Self-tacking Carpet Stretchers; Plated Spoons, Forks, and Nut Picks; Miniature Garden Tools; Spice and Cake Boxes; Tea Bells and Spring Call Bells; Nut Crackers; Tea Trays and Waiters; Patent Ash Sifters (pay for themselves in the coal saved); Carved Walnut Brackets; Gentlemen's Blacking Stools, extra strong; Boys' Sleds; Raisin Seeding Machines; Apple Parers and Cherry Stoning Machines, and a general variety of Useful Housekeeping Hardware. Cutlery Tools, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

THIRD EDITION

HORRIBLE MURDER OF A CONGRESSMAN.

Hon. C. S. Hamilton Killed by His Son.

He Also Attempts the Life of His Brother.

He is Now a Maniac.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 23.—The Hon. C. S. Hamilton, Representative member of Congress from the Eighth District of Ohio, was brutally murdered by a son of his in a fit of insanity, on Sunday morning, being struck in the head with an axe at Marysville, Ohio. The son returned to the house and succeeded in inflicting a severe wound on a younger brother before he could be secured.

He is now a hopeless, raving maniac. Hon. Mr. Hamilton had just returned from Washington.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Report of the House Special Committee—Claims Against Russia to Offset the Alaska Purchase Money—Reduction in the Government Employes—The Stanton Trial—The Parker "Big Indian" Affair.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

Parties holding claims against the Russian Government for ordnance stores purchased during the Crimean war have laid their cases before the House Committee of Foreign Relations, and urge that the amount (about $500,000) be deducted from the Alaska appropriation. The claim is based on contracts entered into with the Russian Government while the war was in progress. The close of the struggle caused it to repudiate its agreements.

In consequence of representation made to the Departments, to members of Congress, and to the Committee, it is probably that the order reducing the force of workmen in the Government service will not be enforced on the first of January, but will be suspended until the present season of distress is over, and general business somewhat revives. When the order reducing the force in the Ordnance Department was received there last Friday, a deputation of the workmen was immediately appointed to wait on the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Welles stated that he regretted very much the necessity of discharging so large a number of men, and said that if he received an official notification from the Committee on Finance Affairs, he would be glad to suspend the order. Messrs. Archer and Stevens, two members of the Committee, have written letters recommending the suspension of the order, and other workingmen's committees entertain strong hopes that the order will not be enforced.

The case of Smithson against Stanton, on a charge of false imprisonment, if it can be brought to the test of an argument, promises to solve many of the doubts which surround the question as to the extent to which an official of the Government has the power to seize the persons and property of individuals without due process of law. Hughes, Denver & Peck, of this city, having the case in hand, in March last made a motion in the District Court to require the defendant to furnish the originals of certain letters, papers, and proceedings of courts-martial.

Mr. Stanton, notwithstanding it, said the readiness of his attorneys to comply has thus obstinately refused this request to allow the originals to be seen, though copies are freely offered. The attorneys for the plaintiff, however, are not willing to receive these, as they wish to discover the authenticity, particularly of the treasonable letters alleged to have been written by Smithson, under the assumed name of Cables. These letters, as they appear in the pleas of the defendant, contain information respecting the numbers and movements of the garrison of Washington in the first year of the Rebellion. Upon this ground Smithson was arrested and confined in Fort Lafayette. After some time he was released, and soon after was again arrested and tried by a military court, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment at Albany, New York. After a brief confinement he was again set at liberty by a pardon from the President.

During these occurrences it is said that a Government detective, upon an alleged authority from the Secretary of War, turned the wife and children of Smithson out of their house, which was occupied by officers of the Government. The case has thus far been postponed out of courtesy to the opposite counsel, but the attorneys for the plaintiff have now determined to press their motion for Oyer and Inspection, and upon receiving an order of the Court to the effect, will proceed at once either upon the merits of the case, or, in event of a continued refusal, without giving sufficient legal reasons to produce the desired original letters, will move to set aside the justification set up by the defence, and for an order for contempt of court against Mr. Stanton.

There does not appear to be any truth in the story that General Grant has dismissed Colonel Parker from his staff, on account of the latter's recent conduct regarding his contemplated marriage. An unofficial and informal investigation has been made into the matter, and the result shows that most of the stories which have been circulated, and some of which have been published, relative to this affair, are simply untrue, especially the one which states that one of the Seneca Nation waylaid him, and got him inebriated so as to prevent his marriage.

The whole truth is that twenty-four hours before the time fixed for the marital rites, Colonel Parker became ill from a disease to which all are liable. He sent word to General Grant's headquarters of the fact, which prevented General Grant and staff and others from going to the church where the ceremonies were to take place on the day following. Such papers as have stated that they were there in resplendent uniform would do well to inquire into other branches of the stories they have published. Colonel Parker is now lying ill at the National Hotel in this city, and the mysterious Indian, who is said to have caused all of the trouble, is not there, and has never been seen there.

Ship News.

BOSTON, Dec 23.—The schooner Panama, from New York for Rockland, with corn, was abandoned December 14. The corn was brought to Boston by the barque R. B. Walker.

New York Stocks, By Telegraph.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 8 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 112¾@112¾.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 106@106¼.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 105¼@105¾.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 105¼@105¾.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 106@106¼.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 106¼@106¾.
United States 10-40s, 101¾@101¾.
June and July 7-30s, 104¼@104¾.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Cotton quiet at 15½c. Flour firm; 4500 barrels sold—State, $8 40@10 65; Ohio, $9 80@18; Western, $8 40@18 65; Southern, $10@14 50; California, $12 50@13 50. Wheat firm. Corn firmer. 42,000 bushels sold—Western, $1 36@1 40¾. Oats firmer; 32,000 bushels sold—Western, 84½@85. Barley firm; 3500 bushels sold, No. 1, 1 85@1 90. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $20 30. Lard steady at 12¾@13. Whisky quiet.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster. Wm. B. Mann, District Attorney.

William A. Wernley was charged with the larceny of a number of articles, valued at $20, belonging to a Mrs. Davis. The defendant was a conductor of a Thirteenth and Fifteenth Street car. Mrs. Davis and another lady came from Pottsville on the 8th of November and rode down in the car, and the bag was left in it when they got out.

The case was postponed in order to take up that of Dr. Roesch, who was charged with appropriating funds in Government bonds belonging to Dr. Behrens. He testified that he kept the bonds in day time in his secretary in his study under lock and key; at night he put them under his pillow; he never omitted to do so, except once, and that time he found everything correct; they were kept in an envelope among some stock and insurance policies. The defendant was acting as his assistant; he had known him for ten years; when the defendant was in his house he was in the study; he generally went out after witness did; witness missed his bonds on Easter Sunday, 1866; he mentioned to defendant his loss, and he said that the girl maybe had taken them; subsequently defendant said he had three $100 bonds, and witness could search his house; he never told defendant that he had the bonds; at one time witness sewed accused to place something in a drawer in a table, and offered him his key, he replied he had one.

Mr. Delange testified that he rented a house of the defendant and that he (defendant) told him that he had three $1000 bonds which he had got from his wife's estate in Germany.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Judge Sharswood.—Bodine et al. vs. Shinn. A contract for non-delivery of coal. On trial.

Walter Aiker vs. Thomas T. Maguire. An application for an injunction to restrain defendant from manufacturing certain kinds of sewing machines and knitting-needles, alleged to be an infraction of the patent owned by complainant. Injunction refused.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Further Details of the Shocks in New York and Canada.

The Canton (N. Y.) *Plaindealer* says that fifteen distinct shocks of earthquake were felt at that place, the first at 3 o'clock, followed by six more of milder character, at intervals of about two minutes. At 4 o'clock two more slight ones occurred; at 4·35 another slight one, and two heavier ones at 4·55; at slight one at 6·06, and a heavier one at 6·13, and a very severe one at 6·27, which proved to be the last. A large glass globe was thrown down in Conkey & Sherman's drug store, a large mirror was broken at L. B. Storrs', wood piles were overturned, crockery thrown down, wells riled, and other damage done. We have heard of no place where the visitation was so marked and distinct.

A letter from the town of Hammond to the Ogdensburg *Journal* gives the following intelligent account of the phenomena:—

"A severe shock of an earthquake was seriously manifested at ten minutes before 3 o'clock this morning, which caused tremendous excitement among the inhabitants of this and neighboring vicinities. It opened with such immense force, and produced such a stupendous sensation, that but few persons failed to realize the whole shock, although it being at an hour when people were usually enjoying their sweetest slumbers.

"The first indication was a peculiar heavy rumbling sound, like an immense heavily laden train of cars passing over the frozen track upon a clear, frosty night. Its magnitude was so great and general, that, so far as I have been able to learn, within a circuit of fifty miles, almost every person was instantly aroused and awakened. In a moment an undulating rumbling sensation commenced, shaking the earth violently causing the strongest buildings to shake like an aspen leaf, disturbing and frightening the slumbering inhabitants thereof, many of them, out of a year's growth, and mixing up in copious confusion things generally. Crockery and glassware suffered in many places, tin plates were made to cut up sundry evolutions, woodpiles ceased to keep their equilibrium, articles of furniture figured in serious gyrations, window-lights were broken, people were amazed, astounded and frightened, many of them thinking that Gabriel had sounded his last trumpet in earnest. Being connected with the Meteorological Department at Washington for the purpose of observing all peculiar phenomena, etc. etc., I hastened to the scene of commotion to make the earliest and minutest observation. The time consumed by the whole sensation was sixty-five seconds; the duration of the shock was forty-five seconds.

"The shock appears to have been almost instantaneous or simultaneous within the circuit of my observation, and its progress was in a northeasterly direction, and could be distinctly heard after all was quiet at this point. There appeared to be three distinct undulations included in the shock, it being so sudden and unexpected that it was impossible to form any calculations of its progressive force.

"The mercury in the instruments became agitated and began to rise rapidly, reaching several hundred degrees in a short space of time. Soon after the huge shock had passed away another slight sensation was felt, which lasted for a few seconds; no undulation was experienced, nothing but a low rumbling sound, like distant thunder. Again at 3·50 another sensation, similar to the last, was manifested with greater magnitude. As earthquakes are becoming common in this vicinity, and assuming such profound magnitude as the one just experied, it is a theme which philosophers and meteorologists might well undertake to interpret."

The Montreal *Gazette* has the following account of the affair:—

A gentleman residing in St. Catharine street states that a rapid succession of shocks continued during nearly three-quarters of a minute, or while he could count forty. He and his family were awakened by the rocking of the house. After waiting for about a minute, to see if the movement continued, he rose, and striking a light, he found the time precisely 3·10 A.M. The motion was between north and south; he could not be certain from which side the impulse came, but thinks it was from the north.

The sound was very distinct; it was a rushing noise, and his first impression was that a high wind had sprung up with a strong gust from the north, to which point his bed-room looked. He was immediately set right by the motion so peculiar to earthquakes. The noise is described by others as a rumbling noise; as for the difference in the time of duration, a heavy sleeper would, of course, describe it as shorter than one who is easily awakened.

Dr. Smallwood has favored us with the following report, which was received after writing the above. He describes the earth sound as having passed eastward, and not as between north and south, as does another informant, whose report we have above given:—

I had just retired (3 o'clock A. M., December 18) to bed from a professional case, and was perfectly awake, when I heard a low rumbling sound proceeding from the west, which I at once recognized as an earthquake. This was followed by a distinct and somewhat strong tremulous motion, which was succeeded in ten or twelve seconds, by a second and fainter tremor than the first. Then followed the sound, which passed eastward, the whole lasting, I should say, nearly three minutes.

At Point St. Charles the stoves in the upper stories of some of the brick houses distinctly shook, and in Grey Nun street some of the residents rose from their beds and left their houses in great terror. At St. Laurent, about six miles from the city, the shock and earth sound were distinct and strong. We learn that at Lachine it was not felt. I may mention that at St. Laurent the direction of the earth wave was distinctly heard to pass from west to east.

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OFFICE:

S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

CASH ASSETS NEARLY $3,000,000.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

The AMERICAN is prepared to issue Policies of every description affecting Life Insurance, and would call especial attention to the various attractive features presented in its Prospectus, which can be had at the Office of the Company, and of all its Agents.

ALL MUTUAL POLICIES ISSUED PRIOR TO JANUARY FIRST will participate in the dividend at that time.

NOW IS THE TIME TO INSURE.

ALEX. WHILDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 12 16 12t

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

The "Intelligencer" on the National Convention of the Democracy—News from the Pacific Coast—An Important Correction.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

The *Intelligencer* of this morning has a long editorial upon the subject of the next National Democratic Convention. It advocates holding the Convention at an early date, as it is considered that a protracted canvass and a thorough discussion cannot do otherwise than operate in favor of the Democracy. It says:—

"Let us suppose, then, that the Democratic National Convention will be held upon the same day as that of the Black Radicals. In that event, it is reasonable to suppose that the nominations would be made at the same time, and going forth together to the country, there would be a simultaneous rallying of the friends of each in the early day of the canvass, and therefore, as to time, no advantage would be gained in point of *celat*. But suppose the nomination of the Democrats to be made some time before that of the black radicals, might not the people say, before moving in their might and majesty, Let us hear from the other side? So, too, if the Democratic nomination should be a considerable time after that of General Grant, might not he as a soldier make something by being early in the field?"

In regard to the place for holding the Convention, it says:—"Indianapolis, in Indiana, is the greatest railroad centre in this country, and Indiana, with Ohio on the one hand and Illinois on the other, both to be hotly contested, is the pivot State in the politics of the mighty North-west—that section where rotten radicalism holds those reins of power that must be wrested from them if we

THE LOTUS PLANTER.

I.

A Brahmin on a lotus pod
Once wrote the holy name of God.

II.

Then planting it, he asked in prayer
For some new fruit, unknown and fair.

III.

A slave near by, who bore a load,
Fell fainting on the dusty road.

IV.

The Brahmin, pitying, straightway ran
And lifted up the fallen man.

V.

The deed scarce done, he looked aghast
At touching one beneath his caste.

VI.

"Behold!" he cried, "I stand unclean:—
My hands have clasped the vile and mean!"

VII.

God saw the shadow on his face,
And wrought a miracle of grace.

VIII.

The buried seed arose from death,
And bloomed and fruited at His breath.

IX.

The stalk bore up a leaf of green,
Whereon these mystic words were seen:—

X.

FIRST COUNT MEN ALL OF EQUAL CASTE;
THEN COUNT THYSELF THE LEAST AND LAST.

XI.

The Brahmin, with bewildered brain,
Beheld the will of God writ plain!

XII.

Transfigured in a sudden light,
The slave stood sacred in his sight.

XIII.

Thenceforth within the Brahmin's mind
Abode good-will for all mankind.

ITALIAN ACADEMIES AND UNIVERSITIES.

Sicily claims the palm for having the first university in Italy. To Frederick the Second, King of Sicily, is the honor due of introducing the Italian language at his court (A. D. 1218). His courts at Naples and Palermo were the rendezvous of men of talent and of genius. In 1224 he founded the University of Naples, which soon flourished in that populous city; he opened various schools at Palermo and in other cities of Sicily; he reorganized the Academy of Salerno—an academy of medicine, founded, it is supposed, by the Moors in the tenth century.

The crusades, which threw open the East to the populations of the West, unfolding to the admiring gaze of the less cultivated Europeans the treasures and the masterpieces of Greek literature and art, a school of jurisprudence established at Bologna, in which Irnerio (or Guarnerio) expounded the Roman law, and Guido Aretino a new system of music, led to the establishment of academies and universities in other cities of Italy. From 1314 to 1334 we find Cino di Pistoja lecturing at the universities of Perugia and Florence, and afterwards at Bologna, where Petrarch and Boccacio were among his pupils. Giovanni Andrea, who, according to Tiraboschi, is the greatest lawyer that ever lived, was holding a course of lectures. His daughter Novella was so well instructed by her father that at times she used to lecture in his stead. On these occasions she sat behind a small curtain, that the attention of the students might not be distracted by her great beauty. In April, 1361, Boccacio was sent on a special mission to Petrarch by the republic of Florence, offering him the chancellorship of the university there. The Greek professorship at Florence was in 1363 conferred upon a Greek, on the recommendation of Boccacio. Leonzio Pilato was a man, according to Boccacio's description, of repugnant aspect and horrible features. He wore a long tangled beard, matted, as was his black, uncombed hair; he shunned all society; he possessed, however, a perfect knowledge of the language and literature of the Greeks, and was a pupil of the celebrated Barlaam. For two years he expounded the works of Homer, and translated the "Odyssey" and "Iliad" into Latin. The revival of Greek literature is owing in a great measure to him and to the encouragement he received from his two patrons, Boccacio and Petrarch. This was the first chair of Greek literature established in Italy. At a great expense, Boccacio collected all the Greek manuscripts he could hear of, and for three years studied assiduously under Pilato. In Petrarch's letters to Boccacio there are many passages which throw considerable light upon this interesting subject. In a letter, dated 5th March, 1364, he thus describes to Boccacio the departure of Leonzio. "This Leonzio, notwithstanding my entreaties, more obdurate than the rocks he is about to encounter, left me shortly after your departure. Fearing lest, from continual intercourse with him, I should catch his ill humor—for the infirmities of the mind are as contagious as those of the body—I let him go, and gave him a Terence to beguile him on the way, a book of which he seemed especially fond, though I cannot explain what this most melancholy Greek has in common with that most lively African; so true it is that there are no dissimilarities that have not some point of resemblance. He embarked, uttering in my presence a thousand imprecations against Italy and the Latin name. He could scarcely have landed in Greece when I received a letter from him more ragged and of greater length than his beard, in which he lauds Italy above the skies, utters maledictions against Constantinople, and entreats me to invite him back, in terms of supplication such as Peter used when he found he was sinking." Leonzio perished on his way back.

Filippo Villani, who wrote the "Lives of Illustrious Florentines," was in 1404 appointed public lecturer on Dante, at Florence.

The student of Italian literature will be astonished to find that the Italian language, which, in the fourteenth century, as poets, Dante and Petrarch had cultivated with so much elegance, and which Boccacio had raised almost to perfection by his tales in prose, should have become suddenly neglected and have fallen almost into decay. For nearly one hundred years after the death of Boccacio, which took place on the 21st of December, 1375, no author of any eminence wrote in the Italian dialect. This is explained by the memorable events which occurred in the first part of the fifteenth century. The great schism in the Church of Rome, which led to the Reformation, the art of printing discovered in Germany, and almost immediately transplanted to Italy, by increasing the copies of the ancient classics, the fall of the Eastern Empire, and the consequent migration of many Greeks into Italy, gave an impulse to the study of Greek literature. The discoveries of Vasco di Gama, of a new world by Colmbus (1494), attracted the attention of the learned to scientific investigations. Libraries were established for public use, universities founded, professorships instituted,

But it must not be supposed that the Italian language was entirely forgotten. If men of learning and science preferred the idiom of the Greeks and Latins, the people learned by heart the verses of the Divine Comedy and the sonnets of Petrarch. Whilst this stately sage or assiduous student pored over Greek and Latin manuscripts, the light hearted gondolier, on the other hand, hummed the ditties of Petrarch as he plied his oar, or sang them under the balcony of his mistress; and the muleteer, as he led his string of mules up the steep ascent of the Apennines, pondered over the mysteries of Il Libro; whilst the Hundred Tales elicited many an uproarious burst of laughter from the gay and thoughtless bachelor.

The works of Aristotle, Plato, Homer, Demosthenes, etc., became universally studied in the schools. Debating clubs, such as exist at Oxford and Cambridge, were established at the universities for the discussion of controversial points. Medals, inscriptions, statues, antiques of every description, were eagerly sought for. The foundation was thus laid for valuable museums and rare collections, private as well as public. Great progress in mathematics and astronomy was followed by the introduction of algebra and of the mariner's compass.

A point which cannot fail to strike the observant reader is the protection which the princes of Italy accorded to men of letters. Popes, emperors, kings, and princes eagerly sought the society of, and awarded the place of honor to, men of genius, whose friendship they courted. The sovereign power of intellect was acknowledged, and the hereditary nobility of rank held out a fraternal hand to the self-created nobility of talent. Amongst the princes of the fourteenth century who distinguished themselves as patrons of literature, Robert, King of Naples, holds a prominent place. His court (from 1309 to 1343) was not only one of the most brilliant, but one of the most learned, of the age; he was the Mecenas of the fourteenth century. Two of the noblest patrons of literature that Italy ever possessed were Pope Nicholas the Fifth and Pope Leo the Tenth. The post of apostolic secretary, looked upon as the highest honor, was repeatedly conferred upon men of letters.

The Roman University had fallen into decay. The primary cause of this was the long sojourn of the popes at Avignon. Innocent the Seventh conceived the idea of re-establishing it. In the midst of the turmoils of the great schism, Innocent issued a bull, in which, after stating that in consequence of the unsettled times the schools of learning at Rome had become neglected, he announced that he had appointed learned professors in all the branches of the sciences and in the Greek tongue. His praiseworthy endeavors did not, however, succeed in re-establishing it on a permanent footing. The merit for achieving so desirable an end was reserved to Pope Eugenius the Fourth; but the university especially flourished under Nicholas the Fifth.

The University of Bologna had gradually fallen off in the middle of the fourteenth century, but, towards the close of the century, was resuming its pristine high reputation. At the commencement of the fifteenth century it was in high repute, numbering among its professors some of the most learned scholars in Italy, as Guarino, Filelfo, and Aurispa. Filelfo relates that when he went there to assume his duties as professor, in 1428, such a large number of professors came to welcome him that nothing more honorable can be imagined. The Cardinal of Arles, the legate at Bologna, sent for him immediately on his arrival, and received him with every mark of distinction. He was allowed a salary of four hundred and fifty scudi, namely, three hundred from the city, and one hundred and fifty from the private purse of the legate, who, moreover, presented him with a purse of fifty scudi and other valuable presents. In the same year a revolutionary movement took place at Bologna, and for the three following years the university was deserted. In 1450 the university was rebuilt by Cardinal Bessarione. He offered high salaries to the most learned professors, and aroused the emulation for study among the youth of Bologna by prizes and rewards. Nicholas the Fifth conferred various privileges upon the university. Students from all parts of Europe flocked to Bologna. Christian, King of Denmark, visited it in 1474. Desirous that two of his courtiers should receive diplomas—one of law, the other of medicine—the ceremony took place in the church of San Pietro. Elevated seats having been prepared for the professors who had to confer the diplomas, a more elevated seat was raised for the king, who, out of respect for the university, declined taking possession of it, declaring that he should deem it the highest honor to be seated side by side with men whom all the world held in such high esteem.

Whilst under the rule of the lords of Carrara, the University of Padua was in a flourishing condition. Having fallen to Venice, in 1406, the Venetians voted the sum of four thousand ducats for the benefit of the University—a sum which was annually voted in subsequent years. A papal bull, issued by Pope Eugenius the Fourth, in 1439, conferred various privileges upon the University. The Venetian Senate, in its desire to render the University as flourishing as possible, prohibited the establishment of public schools in other cities of the republic—an impolitic and arbitrary act, which led to the emigration of many of her sons. Venice, the capital, was an exception to the act. The University of Venice was in such high repute that it did not fear a rival. The Senate decreed however, that the degrees of philosophy and medicine only should be conferred at Venice, whilst Padua had the exclusive right of conferring those of divinity and law.

At the commencement of the fifteenth century, the University of Pisa has greatly fallen off. The city was annexed to the Florentine republic in 1406. The university had nearly been swamped by that of Florence. The Florentines, aware of the advantages which Pisa offered as a place of study, and well understanding that two universities could not co-exist so near each other in the same state, turned all their attention to Pisa. The University of Florence had gone through many changes; at one time well attended, at another deserted, supported or neglected by turns by the authorities. Guarino and Aurispo gave lectures there in 1428. Filelfo went there from Bologna, and his lectures seem to have been well attended. Under Lorenzo di Medici the University of Florence reached the height of its prosperity. In 1472, a decree of the Senate transferred the University of Florence to Pisa. A papal brief of Pope Sixtus the Fourth, issued in 1475, empowered the Florentines to levy a tax of five thousand ducats for five years upon the church property for the benefit of the new university. In 1479, in consequence of the devastations of the plague, the university was transferred to Pistoja, but only for one year. The plaque having again made its appearance at Pisa in 1481, the classes migrated to Prato, but after three months the lectures were resumed at Pisa. In 1485, from a similar cause, the classes were again opened for a time at Prato.

Florence and Pisa were not the only cities of Tuscany that boasted universities. The University of Siena stood in high repute in the fifteenth century. Filelfo, who appears to have been ubiquitous, held a course of lectures there when compelled to leave Florence in 1435. For two years he received the annual salary of two hundred and fifty florins.

The University of Arezzo had fallen into decay, and when the city was annexed to Florence, the students all left for Pisa.

The University of Pavia stood in good repute in the fifteenth century, both as regards the eminence of the professors and number of students. In the chronicles of Piacenza, mention is made of a Cardinal Branda Castigliane, a Milanese, and bishop of that city, who at the commencement of the fifteenth century founded a college at Pavia, at which twenty-five young men of Piacenza, selected by the bishop of that city, were to be educated. The University was most frequented by the Milanese. On the death of Philip Maria Visconti in 1447, Pavia having thrown off allegiance to Milan, the youth of Milan were prohibited studying there. The consequence was, that, though embroiled in war, the Milanese established a university of their own. When Sforza was proclaimed Duke of Milan, the University of Pavia was again frequented by the Milanese. The Sforza proved themselves good patrons. Louis, surnamed the Moor, erected a university at Pavia. A poet of that day, Lancino Corte, has recorded in doggerel Latin verse the fame of this university. Duke Louis did not, however, neglect the schools of Milan. In addition to the professorship of Greek and elocution, he established professorships of history and of music. Two noble Milanese, Tommaso Grassi, and Tommaso Piatti, bequeathed large sums to the schools of their native city (1470).

Universities also existed at Piacenza, Novara, and Ferrara. The latter was opened with great solemnity by the Marquis Albert of Este, in 1391. At a later period, Guarino and Aurispa gave lectures there.

The University of Naples flourished in the fifteenth century.

The University of Turin was founded in the year 1405, by Louis, Prince of Savoy. He was an adherent of the Anti-Pope Benedict the Thirteenth, who issued a bull conferring various privileges upon the new university. These privileges were confirmed by the Emperor Sigismund in 1412, and also by Pope John the Twenty-third. Amadæus the Eighth, first Duke of Savoy, who succeeded Prince Louis, added new privileges to it in 1424. The plague having committed great ravages at Turin, the university was transferred to Chiesi, from whence again, in consequence of the pestilence, it was removed to Savigliano, from which town, in 1437, it was transferred back to Turin. Additional privileges were granted by Louis, the son of Amadæus, and by Pope Eugenius the Fourth. For a short period the classes were transferred to Moncalieri, but back again to Turin in 1459.

The University of Parma was also founded in the fifteenth century (1412). It owes its origin to Nicholas the Third, Marquis of Ferrara, to whom the city belonged.

As already observed, it was Pope Eugenius the Fourth who carried out the plan of Innocent the Seventh with regard to the University of Rome; but the protection afforded by those Popes to education and literature sinks into comparative insignificance by the side of the noble patronage of Pope Nicholas the Fifth, who, in the eight years of his pontificate, did more for literature in Italy than all his predecessors.

It is a golden page we read in the history of Italy, when we find that, even in the midst of dire feuds and civil war, a neutral ground was allowed for science, literature, and the fine arts. The lords of Montferrat, the Dukes of Urbino, the lords of Rimini, the Gonzaga, the Este, vied with royal houses in furthering education and in their patronage to literature. The Marquis of Mantua ordered a seminary to be built for the education of his children, to which other children were admitted. It was a noble mansion, with halls and galleries; on the walls were depicted the joyous sports of children, whence it acquired the name of "Casa giocosa." This academy, for it soon rose to such, became frequented by young men from France, from Germany, and from Greece, and achieved a celebrity not inferior to that of the first universities.

The Medici, with whose name that of Nicholas the Fifth is intimately connected, did good service in the establishment of libraries and academies. When only a young clerical student, Tommaso di Sarzana (afterwards Pope Nicholas the Fifth) was engaged by Cosmo di Medici to assist him in arranging the library of San Marco, the foundation of the celebrated library in Florence, known as the "Biblioteca Marciana." It was Nicholas the Fifth who laid the foundation of the Vatican library. Clement the Fifth, when he transferred the Papal See to Avignon, carried along with him the manuscripts which then formed the Pontifical library. There they remained till the year 1417, when Martin the Fifth took them back to Rome. Under the pontificate of Eugenius the Fourth, the library was very scanty. Ambrogio Camoldese, who visited Rome in 1432, published an account of the libraries of the Holy City. Amongst others, he mentions that of Cardinal Orsini, a great portion of which had been sent to Perugia, where the cardinal had been appointed legate; another, especially attached to the Church of St. Cecilia, especially mentioning a codex of twenty-nine homilies; another library, which he styles "Biblioteca del Papa," distinguishing it from the "Bibliteca di San Pietro," the latter being probably the property of that church. He says that he found few manuscripts of value in either. Nicholas the Fifth undertook the task of collecting a library on a large scale in Rome. He sent emissaries to all parts to collect Latin and Greek manuscripts, without regard to expense. He engaged the most eminent men to copy them, and paid them handsomely. In this manner he collected five thousand volumes. Death prevented him carrying out his design of throwing open a public library for the use of the Romans. Pope Calixtus the Third, who succeeded Nicholas the Fifth, spent forty thousand scudi in adding manuscripts to the collection commenced by Nicholas. It was not till the pontificate of Sixtus the Fourth that the Vatican library was thrown open to the public.

When exiled from Florence, Cosmo di Medici founded a library in the monastery of St. George, which he left as a donation to Venice, as a mark of his gratitude for the hospitality he received when he sought refuge there. On his reinstalment to power, Cosmo founded the celebrated Laurentian Library at Florence, called after his son Lorenzo, who greatly enriched it. Another Florentine of large fortune, Niccolo Niccoli, devoted his wealth to a similar purpose. He collected a library of eight hundred volumes in the Greek, Latin, and Oriental languages; but his liberality exceeded his means. He died poor in 1436. Cosmo was appointed one of sixteen trustees, and he undertook to pay all Niccolo's debts, it allowed sole disposal of the library. This was agreed to, and the books were placed for public use in the Biblioteca Marciana. A building was erected by Cosmo, divided into separate compartments or chambers devoted respectively to manuscripts in different languages.

The Academy of Platonic Philosophy, founded by Cosmo, is the first institution that assumed the name of "Academy" in Italy. The academicians were divided into three categories—the patrons (mecenati), the hearers (ascoltatori), and the novices or disciples, consisting of young aspirants to philosophy. Their great festival was held on the thirteenth of November, the anniversary of the birth and death of Plato. The superintendence of the academy was entrusted to Marsilio Ficino, the son of Cosmo's private physician.

"In a villa overhanging the towers of Florence, on the steep slope of that lofty hill, crowned by the mother city, the ancient Fiesole, in gardens which Tully might have envied, with Ficino, Landino, and Politian by his side, Lorenzo delighted his hours of leisure with the beautiful visions of Platonic philosophy, for which the summer stillness of an Italian sky appears the most congenial accompaniment. Never could the sympathies of the soul with outer nature be more finely touched; never could more striking suggestions be presented to the philosopher and the statesman. Florence lay beneath them; not with all the magnificence which the later Medici have given her, but, thanks to the piety of former times, presenting almost as varied an outline to the sky. One man, the wonder of Cosmo's age, Brunelleschi, had crowned the beautiful city with the vast dome of its cathedral—a structure unthought of in Italy before, and rarely since surpassed. It seemed, amidst the clustering towers of inferior churches, an emblem of the Catholic hierarchy under its supreme head; like Rome itself, imposing, unbroken, unchangeable, radiating to every part of the earth, and directing its convergent curves to heaven. Round this were numbered, at unequal heights, the Baptistery, with its gates, as Michael Angelo called them, worthy of paradise; the tall and richly decorated belfry of Giotto; the church of the Carmine, with the fresco of Masaccio; those of Santa Maria Novella (in the language of the same great man) as beautiful as a bride; of Santa Croce, second only to the Cathedral of St. Mark; and of San Spirito, another great monument of the genius of Brunelleschi—the numerous convents that rose within the walls of Florence, or were scattered immediately about them. From these the eye might turn to the trophies of a republican government that was rapidly giving way before the citizen prince who now surveyed them; the Palazzo Vecchio, in which the Signory of Florence held their councils, raised by the Guelf aristocracy, the exclusive but not tyrannous faction that long awayed the city; or the new and unfinished palace which Brunelleschi had designed for one of the Pitti family before they fell, as others had already done in the fruitless struggle against the house of Medici; itself destined to become the abode of the victorious race, and to perpetuate, by retaining its name, the revolutions that had raised them to power. The prospect, from an elevation of a great city, is one of the most impressive as well as beautiful we ever beheld. Mountains, bright with various hues and clothed with wood, bounded the horizon, and on most sides, at no great distance, but embosomed in these, were other villas and domains. Herds of buffaloes pastured in the valley down which the yellow Arno steals silently through the long reaches to the sea."

Ficino held a course of public lectures on Platonic philosophy, which were attended by the most celebrated men of the day.

Under Leo X (son of Lorenzo di Medici), the University of Rome rose to pre-eminence. The most learned professors were induced by liberal offers to hold lectures; young Greeks of promising talent were invited to Rome with a view to spread among the Roman youth a better knowledge of, and love for, Greek classics. The new Pope appointed as his secretaries Pietro Bembo and Jacopo Sadoleto, the two most elegant Latin writers of the day. The Vatican library was entrusted to Beroaldo. There was not a man of note, poet, artist, or orator who did not turn his looks or wend his steps towards the holy city, and every man of merit met with a hospitable welcome from the magnanimous pontiff. The published letters of Leo X, chiefly with Bembo and Erasmus, are so many patent proofs of his exertions for the promotion of literature. Aided by the genius of Michael Angelo and of Raphael, the magnificent Basilica of the Vatican rose at his command.

Amongst the academies of Italy, the Academia della Crusca, or Academy of the Sieve, implying that the good grain alone was taken, held a prominent position. A violent attack upon Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," in the magazine issued by the academy in 1578, supposed to have been written by Salviati, gave great offense to the poet. This academy counted amongst its members some of the most learned men of Italy.

In 1587 the University of Genoa was in high repute. It offered Tasso a salary of four hundred gold crowns for a course of lectures on ethics and Aristotle.

Of the ecclesiastical colleges and existing monasteries at Rome at the present day we do not speak. Florence has become the capital of Italy, and within her classical precincts a great portion of the youth of Italy will meet to pursue their studies, without detriment to the universities and academies of the other great cities of Italy.—*All the Year Round.*

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To which we respectfully ask the attention of Ladies. These goods will be sold for less than they would cost to import.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

DRESS MAKING DEPARTMENT.

All the Favorite Colors in

PLAIN CORDED POPLINS,

REPS,

EPINGLINES,

VELOURS RUSSE

And other Rich Fabrics for

WALKING SUITS,

Which we will sell by the yard, or make to order.

LADIES' DRESSES,

MADE IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

A large variety of

LADIES' WALKING SUITS

At all times ready-made to put on.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

USEFUL AND SERVICEABLE

FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

EVANS & PHIPPS,

TENTH and ARCH Streets,

Have just opened a magnificent lot of PLAIN and FANCY GOODS, suitable for

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

DRESS GOODS AT PANIC PRICES.

One case all-wool, double-width PLAIDS, 37½c.
Fine and handsome French Plaids, extra cheap.
DELAINES, very pretty styles, 18¾c.
CALICOES, right good, for 7c. (old times).
FLANNELS, good quality, for 10c.
BUSLINS, best in the market, 8, 10, and 12½c.
CLOAKING CLOTHS, all styles, at low prices.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, elegant styles, $1 to $4.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

500 pieces Cassimeres, extra cheap, 75c to $1·50.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS.

At very low prices, from $1·50 to $12 per pair.

SHAWLS, ELEGANT SHAWLS.

A magnificent Broche Shawl for $20, worth $30. A large assortment from $6 to $12. Blanket Shawls at great bargains, only $2.

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Remember,

$ 19tf] EVANS & PHIPPS,

N. W. corner of TENTH and ARCH Streets.

THE SKEIN.

Slip, yes, slip your skein, my Kitty,
O'er my hands, and wind, and wind,
All the while, with little pity,
Tangling, tangling, heart and mind:
Kitty! eyes upon the wool!
Not on me, my beautiful!

Now you droop your eyes completely,
Winding, winding, dreamilie;
Wherefore, wherefore smile so sweetly
On a thing that cannot see?
If you *must* smile, smile this way!
I will bear it as I may!

Ah! the rosebud fingers flitting
Swift about the colored ball!
How my heart beats time, while sitting;
Still, I try to bear it all:
Kitty, do you know or care
'Tis my heart you're winding there?

Kitty, I am in a vision!
All the world to mist doth die;
Only, in an air Elysian,
Little fairy fingers fly;
Surely, if they flit too near,
I shall catch and kiss them, dear!

Tangled! pout not, frown not, Kitty!
Though I gladly bear the pain;
For your anger is so pret y,
It may make me sin again.
There! 'tis well! Now, wind and wind,
Tangling further heart and mind!

Now, 'tis done! the last thread lingers
Sadly from me, slow to part;
Can'st thou see that in my fingers
I am holding up my heart?
Wind and wind! I do not care!
Smile or frown! and I will bear!

Ah! so fast and quick you wind it,
I no more can keep it mine;
Do you wonder that you find it
Throbbing now, close, close to thine?
Tangled, tangled are the twain;
Kiss, kiss, kiss them free again!

The Family of the ex-King of France.

The Orleans family consists to-day of twenty-five living members. The Duke of Orleans, who was killed in 1842 by a fall from his carriage, was the eldest son, and had he lived the destiny of France would no doubt have been changed, for he was not only popular, but much beloved by the people.

The Duke of Nemours is the oldest member of the family. He was born in 1814, and has four children:—

1. Count d'Eu, born in 1842, and married to the daughter of Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil.
2. The Duke of Alencon, born in 1844.
3. The Princess Marguerite, born in 1846.
4. The Princess Blanche, born in 1857.

The Prince de Joinville, born in 1818, is the best known of the Orleans family in this country. The celebrated De Joinville Ball, in New York, on the occasion of his first visit to this country, was an event of considerable local importance. He, with his son and one of his nephews, again visited the United States during the rebellion, and were at General McClellan's headquarters, and held posts of honor on his staff. He has two children:—

1. The Princess Frances, who married her cousin, the Duke de Chartres, was born in 1844.
2. The Duke de Penthievre, born in 1845.

The third son of the ex-King is the Duke d'Aumale, and he has but one son, the Duke de Guise, who was born in England in 1854.

The fourth son of Louis Philippe is the Duke de Montpensier, born in 1824, who resides in Spain with his six children:—

1. The Princess Isabella, born in 1848, married to the Count de Paris.
2. The Princess Amelia, born in 1851.
3. The Princess Christine, born in 1852.
4. The Prince Ferdinand, born in 1859.
5. The Princess Marie de los Mercedes, born in 1860.
6. The Prince Antoine, born in 1866.

The Count of Paris, who was born in Paris in 1838, married his cousin, the daughter of the Duke de Montpensier, has a daughter, the Princess Marie Amelia, born in 1865.

Robert d'Orleans, Duke of Chartres, born in Paris in 1840, married his cousin, the daughter of the Prince de Joinville, and has three children:—

1. The Princess Marie, born in 1865.
2. The Prince Robert, born in 1866.
3. The Prince Henry, born in 1867.

With the exception of the Duke de Montpensier, who never leaves his estate in Spain, all the family reside in England, where they are the recipients of marked attention from the aristocracy of that country.

MASONRY.—"Was Uncle Paul a Mason?" Ike asked of Mrs. Partington, as he stood looking at the rigid profile of the ancient corporal of the "Bloody Eleventh" that hung on the wall.

"No, he was a veteran sergeant, naturally, though he took in gardening afterwards, and raised the most wonderful squashes, that always took the primer at the Horticultural Fair."

"I mean, was he a Free Mason?" continued Ike.

"O, dear, no," replied she, "and I'm glad of it, for they are a great deal too free in throwing their plasterin' round, which is very mortarfying, and takes the color out of things so; and when they whitewashed the kitchen didn't they make free with the balmy bud rum which they mistook for a cordial? and I wish to gracious it had been a 'metic to have taught 'em a lesson to be a little less free next time."

"But, Free Masons," said Ike, petulantly, "ain't masons; I mean the fellow that built the temple."

"O!" she exclaimed, "them? well, dear, I have heered of a good many things they did, and then again I have heered of a good many things they didn't, and so between 'em both I don't believe neither. It is a great mystery!" she answered, "and if they did kill Morgan, they ought to have done it if they agreed to, tho' 'twas a bad thing for him. But I never believed the story told of his sculling up Niagry Falls in a potash kettle with a crowbar, which is preposterous, and as for the gridiron—thereby hangs a tale, and the Lord knows what they do in their secret cemeteries, when they get on one another's clothes by mistake, and cut up all sorts of capers, to say nothing of the ridiculous aprons which make 'em look so queer."

The interest of Ike had ceased, and he had turned his attention to anointing the cat with an application of soft soap.

—The continued unpopularity of Görgey in Hungary was strikingly demonstrated recently, when he paid a visit to the Chamber at Pesth. Very soon after he was recognized in the gallery a low murmuring was heard among the Radicals, which gradually became louder and more menacing, and at last broke out in cries of "What does Görgey want here? What impudence! Out with the traitor! Does he want to betray us, as he did his companions in arms in 1848?" The President then rose, and called the House to order, but in vain. The cries and threats grew louder and louder, and only ceased when Görgey rose from his seat and left the room. It is said that he left Pesth the same evening.

—A few days since an old gentleman in Missouri, where the drouth has been severe, and who has been hauling water for the last three months, on being asked by an acquaintance if he thought it would rain, remarked, "I hope not, for if it does it will spoil the roads so I cannot haul water."

IMPEACHMENT.

Hon. J. M. Ashley Unburdens Himself—What He Thinks of the Failure to Impeach the President—Another Bull Run Panic.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, Dec. 19.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 13.—Editor Blade:—I suppose it will be conceded that a Representative is entitled, when assailed, to a hearing and to fair dealing, at least from his own party press. Every fair man will concede that a Representative who devotes his time, talents, and means to arraigning and bringing to justice an admitted political criminal, ought not to be assailed by his own party without the best of reasons, even though he committed blunders, and, in his zeal, did acts which the more prudent might say were indiscreet, and give utterance, in moments of excitement, to suspicions which no evidence could be found to fully sustain.

In no public speech which I ever made did I ever charge Mr. Johnson with complicity in the assassination plot. In my public speeches I have been far more reticent on this question than any of the gentlemen who have been speaking with me, and when I have alluded to it in public addresses, I have only stated what were my impresions and suspicions. On the 7th of March, when introducing, without the alteration of a word, the same charges and specifications above quoted, I referred to the assassination in the speech which I then made under more than ordinary excitement. Of course no one will claim that in what I then said Mr. Johnson is charged with complicity in the assassination.

As I made no such charge, I did not, when presenting evidence to the Committee, direct the attention of witnesses particularly to that matter.

I have privately expressed the opinion that Harrison and Taylor were foully taken off. I never intimated, however, that either of the Vice-Presidents, John Tyler or Fillmore, were in the conspiracy, nor that Breckinridge cooperated with those who attempted the life of Buchanan by poison.

That from the first I suspected Mr. Johnson of a guilty knowledge of the assassination is true, and I have repeatedly said in private conversation, that events had transpired since his inauguration tending to confirm me in that suspicion.

General Loan, of Missouri, is the only Representative, I believe, who has ever officially charged Mr. Johnson on the floor of the House with complicity in the great crime of assassination.

The testimony on the assassination trials disclosed the fact that, on the night of Mr. Lincoln's murder, there were a hundred armed men in this city to co-operate with the conspirators in the horrible work of assassination. That it was a wide spread conspiracy is now well known. Evidence which cannot be disputed has established that fact. No effort worthy of the name has ever been made by the Government to arrest and bring to justice any one of the conspirators now at large. Surratt was captured and brought home despite the indifference of the administration, as was shown in the report of the Judiciary Committee submitted by Mr. Woodbridge, and it is believed by many that he will never be convicted, because the Government refuses or neglects to conduct the case as they would an ordinary suit involving a few thousand dollars. It is believed by many that the conviction of Surratt would lead to disclosures which would lift the veil which to day conceal and shields many of the conspirators. Hence the extraordinary efforts to prevent his conviction.

I do not disguise the fact that I am, and have been, anxious to obtain any evidence which would tend to unravel the assassination plot. To obtain evidence on this subject, I have travelled many miles and spent much time, and visited more than one prison. If a criminal, whose execution was fixed for to-morrow, should send for me to-night, assuring me that he could and would put me in possession of written evidence, and give me the names of persons whose testimony would aid in getting at the truth about the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, I would most certainly go at once, and I should go if Mr. Johnson had ceased to be President. When I visited the prison in this city, it was with the expectation and assurance of receiving letters written by Davis, Johnson, and others, who, it was alleged, had a guilty knowledge of the assassination, and that these letters were in the handwriting of the parties named, and would establish that fact. Under the same circumstances I would visit any prison to-morrow. And here, and now, permit me to say that the reckless assertion is without foundation which charges me, or any one for me, or for any member of the committee, with dragging into the light the statement of any perjurer, or that I, or any one for me, ever sought to parade before the public, or before the committee, any false statement as true. No one having any regard for the truth, who knows anything of the facts in this impeachment case, or has read my statement before the committee, would ever have made such an utterly unfounded charge as the above.

I have gone through a long, laborious, and thankless fight, I entered into it with great reluctance, and only because I believed it to be an imperative duty. I have been assailed and maligned without scruple by the minions of Executive power, and have either been misunderstood or purposely misrepresented by those whom I regarded as friends, while professed Republican journals exult over every sensation paragraph any penny-a-liner may set afloat, and many of these journals seem to regret that they cannot fasten upon me some dishonorable act. That I have been disappointed is true in not getting a number of letters which I supposed would undoubtedly be obtained, and which, being in the handwriting of the parties, promised to reveal much of the assassination plot. I never made any such statement publicly, however, for fear of failure. Conscious that I have done no act, in pursuing this unpleasant investigation, inconsistent with my duty as a Representative, I am content to bide my time. I have been often and unjustly assailed, but time has vindicated me.

The facts adduced by the Judiciary Committee will make an ineffaceable record, and the verdict of history will be that Andrew Johnson was guilty of "high crimes and misdemeanors," as charged, and, in addition, that he became the ally of the authors of the Rebellion, and attempted to secure their restoration to power. That he ought to have been impeached on the charges made, a majority of the ablest lawyers on the Judiciary Committee, who carefully and patiently investigated the case for nearly a year, fully believe, and so reported.

Almost every Republican newspaper was outspoken for impeachment when Mr. Stanton was removed, and a number of Representatives who voted against it were also known to have privately and publicly on the stump expressed themselves in its favor.

The elections and the financial condition of the country produced a reaction which ended in a disgraceful panic. I can only liken it to the senseless panic at Bull Run, when both armies were on the retreat at the same time. Reverses at elections and financial embarrassments may do much, as we have seen, to demoralize a party, but they cannot change facts nor alter the force of legal evidence. I am compelled on my oath to vote on the facts and evidence as presented, and not against the facts and evidence, either because the elections have disappointed me, or because of a financial panic.

How those who have been so unqualifiedly for Mr. Johnson's impeachment, and even now declare that on the evidence presented he ought to be impeached, have been able to vote in the negative, and through the press to pronounce so promptly against it without reading the evidence or even the reports of the committee, I am at a loss to understand, unless I admit that they are all under the influence of a general panic.

I do not hesitate to say that the report of the Judiciary Committee will be sustained when it comes to be carefully examined by the profession and an intelligent public. To-day Judge Woodward (Pa.), one of the ablest Democratic lawyers in Congress, did not hesitate to sustain the position of the majority of the committee on the law of impeachment, and so far as I know the leading lawyers and law writers sustain the views of the impeachers.

That the evidence compiled by the committee will put Andrew Johnson into history where he belongs, no impartial man who reads it can doubt. Least of all, will this evidence, or the report of the committee, or the action of any one voting for impeachment "restore Mr. Johnson to the place he occupied in the hearts of the people, which he forfeited by his treachery to his party and humanity."

We who favored impeachment must now await the verdict of those who are to come after us. No one of all the actors in this movement can escape history.

Time is the friend of truth and the enemy of all falsehood, and I am confident that time and history will vindicate the purity of our motives and the justice of the verdict we have made.

Respectfully, J. M. ASHLEY.

—The good people of Dresden are highly amused and astonished at the presence among them of a rich and learned Irish gentleman, with his equally learned daughter. They neither eat meat nor drink wine—consider artificial warmth as unwholesome—never have a fire in their rooms, and keep their windows open day and night. They have made Dresden their headquarters for the last few years, and thence make excursions and journeys, as far as Italy, Spain, and France, *on foot*, disdaining the use of the modern means of locomotion, that of railroads more particularly. Ovid and other old classics are their constant travelling companions.

—In the four capitals—London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna—the greatest proportion of births takes place in the last-named city. The fewest in Paris. Of legitimate births, Paris shows the smallest number, London the greatest. As regards the number of deaths, Vienna shows the greatest mortality, London the contrary. The greatest number of marriages takes place in Berlin, in Vienna the fewest. Paris can show the greatest number of children that are stillborn, Vienna the fewest. Of all four towns the proportion of individuals to each house is in Vienna the greatest, in London the least. London consumes in proportion the greatest quantity of meat, Berlin consumes least.

—The German magazine, *Unsere Zeit*, describes a curious invention made by a Russian officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Weyde. It consists of an apparatus for throwing light on objects under water for the use of divers, etc. The machine is said to be very inexpensive, and experiments made with it by the Russian and Prussian Governments in the sea near Cronstadt, and in the river Spree, have produced very satisfactory results. A very important use of this invention is that it enables the officers of a ship of war to discover any submarine mines or torpedoes sunk under it by the enemy. It must, of course, also greatly facilitate the recovery of sunken ships and other objects at the bottom of the sea.

HOLIDAY CONFECTIONS.

The Largest and Most Varied Stock of

Rare and New Confections of the Finest Quality,

NOW READY

For the Holiday Season.

BON BONS, IN RICH PAPERS,
BON-BONS, CONARAS,
BON-BONS, VICTORIAS,
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS,
WHITE NOUGAT,
PISTACHE PASTE,
MADEIRA NUTS,
AMARACENES,
CHOCOLATENA,
STRAWBERRY CHOCOLATENA,
ST. NICHOLAS CHOCOLATE,
CRYSTALLINE ALMONDS,
DOUBLE VANILLA ALMONDS,
CHOCOLATE BEANS,
CHOCOLATE TOYS,

And an Immense Variety of Christmas Chocolates.

ALSO, A BRILLIANT IMPORTATION OF

BEAUTIFUL BOXES,

TOGETHER FORMING A DISPLAY UNPARALLELED IN

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,

12 14smw5trp No. 1210 MARKET St.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

STATIONERY,
CUTLERY,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PLAYING CARDS,
GOLD PENS, ETC.,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

Suitable for Holiday Presents,

AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

W. M. CHRISTY,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER AND STATIONER,

DIARIES,

No. 127 South THIRD Street.

12 20 fmw7t PHILADELPHIA.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,

No. 624 CHESNUT Street,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND ELEGANT

FANCY ARTICLES,

Selected in Europe this season for their

NOVELTY AND BEAUTY,

ESPECIALLY FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Also, a large and beautiful assortment of genuine

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

Which they offer for sale [11 27 wfm12t

AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,

MERCHANT JEWELERS,

No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE NOW OPENING

VIENNA FANCY GOODS,
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
DECORATED PORCELAINS,
FLOWER STANDS,

ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,

Mounted in Bronze, Gilt, and Carved Wood,

PARIS JET JEWELRY.

[10 15 tuths3mrp

VIENNESE SKATE BAGS,

THE GREAT CHRISTMAS

NOVELTY.

These Elegant Goods have been expressly designed for this

CHRISTMAS SALES,

AND ARE SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT Street,

10 2 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

RICH EMBROIDERED CLOTH

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

12 13 10trp NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,

No. 718 CHESNUT Street,

Would call attention to their Fine Assortment of

BRONZES,

FLEXIBLE DROP LIGHTS,

WITH STANDS,

PORCELAIN AND OTHER FINE SHADES,

11 suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. [12 14 10trp

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

FOR CHILDREN

A large and fine selection of

Hobby Horses, Velocipedes, Wheelbarrows, Express Wagons, Carts, Sleighs, Etc. Etc.,

BY THE MANUFACTURER,

J. A. YOST,

NO. 214 DOCK STREET,

12 19 rp Above Second.

BROWN'S PATENT

COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,

No. 8, THIRD Street,

27 1fr Philadelphia.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

WALNUT TABLES, BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, BOYS' TOOL CHESTS, SLEDS, IRON AND TIN TOYS, WALNUT CARVINGS, BOOT-BLACKING TABLES, SKATES, CUTLERY,

And a general variety of USEFUL ARTICLES in Britannia, Tin, Iron, and Wooden Ware, at

B. A. WILDMAN'S

House-Furnishing Depot,

8 26 tuths5p] No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

BECKHAUS & ALLGAIER

Respectfully invite attention to their large and varied stock of

SUPERIOR FAMILY CARRIAGES

Of latest styles, with all the most recent improvements of finish.

ELEGANT LANDAU,

Just completed.

Also, CLARENCE COACHES AND COUPES of different styles.

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

NO. 1204 FRANKFORD AVENUE,

Girard Avenue. [11 8fmw6mrp

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,

[No. 336 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation, and to Authorize Certain Transfers in the Appropriation to the Clerks of Councils.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the City Controller is hereby authorized to make the following transfers in the appropriations to the Clerks of Councils for the year 1867, to wit:—

From Item 4, advertising, to Item 7, incidentals, eight hundred and sixty dollars ($860).

And from the following items, to wit:—

From Item 3, binding, three hundred dollars ($300).

From Item 5, stationery, seven hundred dollars ($700).

From Item 4, advertising, one hundred and thirty dollars ($130)—in all, eleven hundred and thirty dollars—to Item 2, printing journals, ordinances, etc.

Section 2. That the sum of forty-nine hundred and seventy dollars ($4970) be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Clerks of Councils, and the same is hereby placed to the following items of the appropriations to the Clerks of Councils for 1867, to wit:—

To Item 2, printing journals, ordinances, etc., forty-eight hundred and twenty dollars ($4820).

To Item 6, carriage hire, one hundred and fifty dollars ($150).

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To make an Additional Appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools to pay certain unpaid rents of 1867.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of eighteen hundred and fifty-three dollars and sixty-five cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Controllers of Public Schools to pay unpaid claims of 1867, for rent of school houses and rooms in the following School Sections, to wit:—

Second Section—One hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

Fifth Section—Three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Fifteenth Section—Three hundred and eight dollars and thirty-three cents.

Seventeenth Section—One hundred and sixty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.

Eighteenth Section—One hundred and forty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

Twenty-first Section—One hundred and fifty dollars.

Twenty-second Section—Fifteen dollars.

Twenty-fourth Section—One hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Twenty-seventh Section—Three hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twenty-four cents.

And warrants shall be drawn by the Controllers of Public Schools in accordance with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Additional Appropriation to the Controllers of the Public Schools, for the Purposes Therein Mentioned.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of three hundred and seventy dollars and fourteen cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Controllers of Public Schools for the following purposes, to wit:—

Item 1. For one quarter's rent, due the Universalist Church, Lombard street, above Fourth, one hundred dollars.

Item 2. For glazing in school-houses at Front and Pine streets, and Sixth and Lombard streets, seventy-five dollars.

Item 3. For glazing in the Tenth School Section, one hundred and ninety-five dollars and fourteen cents.

And warrants shall be drawn by the Controllers of Public Schools.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To authorize certain transfers in the appropriations to the Department of City Property.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to make the following transfers in the appropriation to the Department of City Property for the year 1867, to wit:—

From the following Items, to wit—from

Item 7. (For office expenses, stationery, and incidentals) one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 10. (For further improvement of Hunting Park) one hundred and eight dollars and fifty cents ($108·50).

Item 13. (For cleaning cess-pools) fifty-three dollars and fifty-one cents ($53 51).

Item 16. (For cleansing and repairing public clocks) two hundred and seventy-three dollars and seventy-five cents ($273 75).

Item 17. (For paving in front of property belonging to the city) two hundred and nineteen dollars and thirty cents ($219 30).

Item 24. (For repairs to West Philadelphia Hall) two hundred and seventeen dollars and forty-seven cents ($217·47).

In all, the sum of nine hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty-three cents ($972·53)

To Item 11. (For labor and other expenses incurred at the Public Squares).

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Transfer Certain Items of Appropriation for Expenses and Support of the Girard College for Orphans.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, that the Controller be and is hereby authorized to make the following transfers in the appropriation made out of the income of the Girard estate, for the purposes therein mentioned, approved December 24, 1866, to wit:—

From Item No. 12 (Gas), four hundred dollars ($400).

From Item No. 14 (Grounds), seventy-five dollars ($75).

From Item No. 18 (Salary), one hundred and eleven dollars and twenty-five cents ($111·25).

From Item No. 33 (Incidentals), seventy-five dollars ($75).

From Item No. 38 (Expenses of binding out), seventy-five dollars ($75).

From Item No. 40 (Expenses of admission), fifty dollars ($50).

From Item No. 41 (Manual labor), five hundred dollars ($500).

In all one thousand two hundred and eighty-six dollars and twenty five cents ($1286·25)

To Item No. 2, clothing, bed clothing, and outfits.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of December Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.,
On Thursday Morning,

December 26, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue for cash, 1600 cases Men's, Boys' and Youth's Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, Women's, Misses, and Children's wear. To which the early attention of the trade is called. [12 21 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

December 24, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 1500 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc. [12 16 5t

CLOSING SALE FOR THE SEASON OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,

Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 700 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. [12 20 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated; containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF ILLUSTRATED AND GIFT BOOKS.
Choice English and American editions, in fine bindings suitable for Christmas and New Year gifts, on Monday afternoon, Dec. 23, at 4 o'clock. [12 21 3t

STOCKS, ETC.
On Tuesday, December 24,

At 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include:—

Executors' Sale—
5 shares National Exchange Bank.
40 shares Mechanics' National Bank, Philadelphia.
4 shares National Bank Germantown.
5 shares National Bank North America.
35 shares Northern Liberties Gas Company.
12 shares Planters' Bank of Tennessee.
14 shares Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank Pittsburg.
7 shares Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.
1030 shares McClintockville Petroleum Co.
1600 shares Cherry Run Petroleum Co.
250 shares Kingsland Oil Co.

For other Accounts—
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.
1 share Mercantile Library Co.
100 shares Ridge avenue and Manayunk P. R. W. Co.
$10,000 North Missouri R. R. first mortgage 7 3/10 cent. bonds; interest payable January and July, at the Bank of Commerce, New York.
90 shares Fourth National Bank.
$500 Union League Bond.
90 shares Empire Transportation Co.
$1000 Steubenville and Indiana 1st Mortgage.

REAL ESTATE SALE, December 24.
Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Andrew Brodie, deceased—TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, Seybert street, west of Seventeenth street.
Same Estate—GROUND-RENT, $24 a year.
Same Estate—THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, Hamilton street, west of Eighteenth.
Same Estate—THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, Franklin street, above Oxford.
Same Estate—GROUND-RENT, $51 a year.
Same Estate—DWELLING, Oxford street, west of Franklin.
VALUABLE BUSINESS LOCATION—STORE and DWELLING, No. 214 S. Tenth street, between Walnut and Locust streets, with a Two-Story Frame Dwelling in the rear on Rose alley. No. 5—2 fronts.
Executors' Peremptory Sale—Estate of Hugh O'Donnell, deceased—For account of a former purchaser—TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 915 S. Sixth street, below Christian.
THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1713 S. Front street, below Morris.
THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, S. Tenth street, second house below Tasker, First Ward.
COAL OIL LANDS and Personal Property of the Petroleum Centre Company, Venango and Crawford counties, Pa.
Catalogues ready. [12 20 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.,

LARGE AND ELEGANT SALE OF SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE, BRONZE FIGURES, BISQUE AND PARIAN FIGURES AND VASES AND TOILET SETS, DIAMOND CLUSTER AND SINGLE STONE RINGS AND PINS, FINE GOLD WATCHES, ETC.
On Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, and
On Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock,

At No. 1110 Chesnut street, second story, will be sold, a large and attractive assortment of the above-named articles, suitable for the approaching holidays.

DIAMONDS,
Also, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, 10 Diamond Cluster and Single Stone Rings and Pins.

MUSICAL BOXES,
Also, at the same time, will be sold, 2 large and elegant Musical Boxes.

Open for examination on Monday. [12 20 3t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. (Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Pancoast & Wagnock, Auctioneers.)

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To Lay Water Pipe on Fernon Street, in the First Ward, and Other Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and is hereby authorized to lay water pipe on the following streets:—

Fernon street, from Eighth to Ninth street, First Ward.

Somerset street, from Haverford to Mary street, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, from Catharine to Christian street.

Catharine and Webster streets, from Twenty-first to Twenty-second street, Twenty-sixth Ward, and on Ludlow street, from Thirty-ninth to Fortieth street, in the Twenty-seventh Ward.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Of Instruction to the City Solicitor to Satisfy Judgment on Official Bond of Charles O'Neill.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Solicitor is hereby authorized to enter satisfaction on the official bond of Charles O'Neill, late Receiver of Taxes (D. C. D. S. B. December Term, 1864, No. 107.)

Provided, The Controller shall certify that his accounts have been audited and there is no default.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street, above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (enter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposited.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

N. B. BROWNE, President,
12 11mw3rp] ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Record of an Historic Town—Lawrence in Early Days—The Free-State Headquarters—Hated by the Slave Power—Border-Ruffian Raid in 1856—The Quantrel Massacre—Wonderful Vitality of the Town—Its Growth and Prospects.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Dec. 16, 1867.

Probably no other town in the United States had had so eventful a history as this renowned city of Lawrence. It was its fortune to be settled during those momentous times when the great forces of freedom and slavery were in actual warfare, and when the "irrepressible conflict" had begun to leave the fields of peaceful discussion for the arena of physical contest. Lawrence was the fruit of the nation's sudden recoil from the atrocious repeal of the Missouri Compromise restriction upon the extension of slavery. To cloak the real objects of that repeal, the Kansas-Nebraska bill professed to leave the question of slavery in Kansas to be settled by the freely-expressed voice of its early inhabitants. Freedom accepted the challenge thus ostensibly tendered it by slavery, and immediately her forces took their peaceful line of march for the new battle-ground. The first company of Free-State settlers arrived in Kansas in the fall of 1854. Trusty agents had already selected Lawrence as the site for a town. A more beautiful location could hardly have been chosen. It is situated upon the south bank of the Kansas river, upon an elevated, gently rolling "second bottom," some forty feet above the level of the stream, sheltered by crowning bluffs a half mile distant on the west, and with ample room for the building of a great city without expensive excavations or grading. A town was immediately laid out, and the settlers took "claims" (the technical name for Government lands settled upon but not yet brought into market) in eligible locations surrounding it. These Massachusetts men, in imitation of their Puritan ancestors, brought the church and the school with them; and from that day to this, Lawrence has never lacked for good churches and excellent schools. Other settlers, and from different parts of the Union, soon arrived, and the new town immediately became the headquarters of the Free-State party in the Territory. As such it earned for itself at once the bitter and unrelenting hatred of the slave power throughout the nation—a hatred which was destined, at last, to satiate itself with an appalling vengeance. Here were the homes of Robinson, Lane, Conway, Dritzer, Allen, Pomeroy, and other leaders of the Free-State party. The conventions of the party were generally held here, and the line of its policy determined. In the wholesale armed invasion of Kansas by Missourians, to usurp control of her ballot-boxes, and to fasten upon her slave institutions, a large portion of the force was detailed to march upon Lawrence, and from thence to operate in surrounding parts. Pro-slavery hostility to the town culminated in its first open assault in the summer of 1856, when, under the lead of the notorious David Atchison, then a United States Senator from Missouri, an armed mob of ruffians, acting as a United States Marshal's posse, burned the Free State Hotel and the dwelling-house of Governor Robinson, sacked the newspaper offices, and committed other outrages. The shock was only temporary. The hotel was rebuilt the next season on an enlarged scale; the newspapers were re-established, with increased circulation at home and abroad; and the town increased rapidly in business and in population.

The Free-State struggle terminated finally in the full triumph of the Free-State party by the admission of Kansas as a State into the Union, under two of her old leaders, Lane and Pomeroy, as Senators, Conway as Representative, while Robinson was in the Gubernatorial chair at the State capital.

At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, the old pro-slavery feud between Kansas and Missouri, which had partially slumbered for a few years, awoke to new life, and began to flame forth more fiercely than ever before. Lawrence had now become a city of some three or four thousand inhabitants, with fine churches and schools, three newspapers, large stores doing a fine trade throughout the southern portion of the State, handsome residences, and was, altogether, one of the most flourishing towns in the West. The war along the Missouri border soon became exceedingly bitter, and finally degenerated, on the part of the Rebels, into a guerilla conflict of the most sanguinary and outrageous character. Raids over the border into Kansas for the destruction of the smaller towns, and the robbery and frequent murder of the people, were of almost constant recurrence. Lawrence ought to have seen the gathering storm and prepared for it; but the town was at least forty miles from the State line, and a fatal insensibility to danger possessed her people. The goods in her stores and the money in her safes inspired the cupidity of the Rebel guerillas, and the old life-long hostility to the town, as the historic and representative city of Kansas, sought to wreak itself in fire and blood. The blow fell on the 23d of August, 1863. At daylight of that morning, Quantrel, at the 300 bushwhackers, after a forced night march from the border, struck the fated town, and in three hours' time reduced it to ashes. The citizens were taken completely unawares. The first intimation they had of the presence of the enemy was the crack of his pistols and the shrieks of the unfortunate victims who were being murdered in cold blood. The masses were unarmed; organized operation was impossible; and instead of a fight there was soon nothing but an unchecked and unresisted massacre. The history of the war furnishes no parallel or approach to the horror of this occasion. Husbands were murdered in the presence of their wives and children. Four young married men, among the leading citizens of the town—I knew them all personally—one an editor, one a lawyer, one a grocer, and one a druggist—were taken from a single house and shot down in the very presence of their wives. Two of them were killed instantly; one lingered in agony until the next day, and the fourth, though shot twice, recovered, and is now at the head of the largest grocery house in the city. Volumes could be filled with the tragic incidents of that fearful morning. I find that each household has its own peculiar history. The result of the whole thing was that over one hundred of the best citizens and leading business men of the city had been cruelly murdered; every business house, save two or three, had been burned to the ground; and about one-half of the dwellings had been consumed. Over seventy of the citizens were buried side by side in a common grave. About eighty wives were made widows. The total loss of life was about one hundred and thirty. The presence of a brother and other relatives and friends in the city called me hastily from a neighboring town as soon as I heard of the raid. I arrived the next day, and the sight was the saddest that I ever beheld. The town was a heap of smoking ruins; the houses that remained were filled with the wounded, or with the homeless who had lost everything; the dead were not all buried, and a universal pall of gloom and distress hung over the community.

Yet, terrible as the disaster was, and hopeless as it seemed, the indomitable spirit of the people rose with the occasion, and triumphed over it all. They at once commenced to rebuild their city. The business men obtained credit, but refused discounts on their obligations, and resumed trade. New houses and stores rose as by magic on every side, and, with a sudden rebound, the city recovered itself, and commenced a new career of growth and prosperity. It is now a little more than four years since the raid, and the town is already more than twice as large as it was then. A splendid bridge spans the Kansas, and a large addition to the city has sprung up on the north side. A railroad from Kansas City and one from Leavenworth unite here, and continue on for nearly three hundred miles west. A line of road south, in the direction of Galveston, is in process of construction, and will be in operation to Ottawa by the first of January. The machine shops and general offices of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, have been located here.

The city has one public school-house which cost $25,000, and is just finishing a primary school building at a cost of $7500. The schools are free. The State University is located here. A fine building has been erected on a commanding site, overlooking the city and surrounding country. General Frazer, of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, has just been chosen President of the University. It has at present nearly one hundred scholars, and an endowment of 45,000 acres of land. The salaries of the Professors are paid by the State. Tuition is free. There are two Presbyterian churches here, a Congregational Church, a Methodist, a Baptist, an Episcopal, a Unitarian, a Catholic, and two churches for the colored people. Some of the church buildings are very fine. Bishop Vail, of the Episcopal Church, so well and favorably known in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, has just made this city the headquarters of his diocese, and the diocese has purchased for him a very beautiful and desirable residence. The Episcopal Church is vacant at present, and the field is a very inviting one for the right kind of a man. Taken altogether, Lawrence is one of the most beautiful, thriving, enterprising, and promising towns in the West. It is well worthy of its splendid historic fame. Its people have been true to freedom during years of depression and disaster, but they now seem in a fair way to reap the rewards of their perseverance and energy, and of their heroic devotion to principle.

T. D. T.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL NOTES.

THE ITALIAN OPERA went out on Saturday afternoon in a blaze of—scarcely glory. Flotow's delightful *Martha* was presented, and as far as the *roles* of "Lady Henrietta" (Madame La Grange) and "Nancy" (Miss Phillips) were concerned, it was rendered very acceptably. Signor Orlandini, however, in the *role* of "Plunket," was rather out of place, his voice being scarcely equal to a part almost universally assigned to a basso. The greatest defect in the opera was with respect to dress, Madame La Grange being attired in a white skirt as a huntress, while the ladies accompanying her still wore the short and variegated robes in which they were attired as servants at Richmond Fair. The same defect somewhat marred the sublime opera of *Ernani* on its presentation on Friday evening.

THE ORATORIO OF "THE MESSIAH" is in rehearsal, and will be produced at Horticultural Hall, on the evening of Christmas, by the Handel and Haydn Society, in an unequalled manner. Miss Louise Solliday and Miss Caroline McCaffrey, of this city, will render the soprano and contralto parts, but we regret to see that the Society still persists in importing persons from abroad, Messrs. G. W. Haselwood, of Providence, and M. W. Whitney, of Boston, having been assigned to the tenor and bass *roles*. Carl Sentz's splendid Orchestra being engaged, we have an assurance that the instrumentation will be fully equal to all the requirements.

THE HANLON BROTHERS open the holiday season at the Academy of Music this evening with a series of entertainments which promise to excel anything and everything of the kind ever presented in this city. Everything on the programme partakes of the astonishing, and some items approach the marvellous. Among the latter is Harry Gurr, half man and half frog—so the handbills say—who, while performing divers aquatic movements, will eat, drink, and smoke under water! The remainder of the entertainment is made up of startling acrobatic, gymnastic, and aerial feats, whereat we shall be forced to open our eyes and mouths in wonder.

AT THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE the week opens with the spectacular fairy drama of *Cendrillon*, the latest Parisian version of the old story of Cinderella and the Little Glass Slipper. Our readers will remember that this play was produced at the same theatre last winter, and that it had a very successful run. We understand that the management intend to introduce several new and striking effects into it, and as the whole interest centres in the ballet, and a large number of prominent danseuses have been engaged, its success is assured from the outset.

AT THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE, that quaint "picture of men and manners of the present day," entitled *The Lottery of Life*, has at last "played out," as Thackeray would have said, and the genial Brougham has carried his puppets to some other locality. In place thereof, we will again have an opportunity of beholding Miss Lucille Western in *East Lynne; or, the Elopement*. It is safe to say that everybody has seen *East Lynne* a dozen times at least, as Miss Western has personated the double character of "Lady Isabel" and "Madame Vine" several thousands of times, more or less. Yet the play will still draw well, and we do not hesitate to say that it is a decided improvement on *The Lottery of Life*.

AT THE ARCH STREET THEATRE *Ours* will be the attraction of the week, pending the final rehearsals of Colonel Fitzgerald's *Light at Last*, which is to be produced on next Monday evening. We are heartily glad of the fact, for *Ours* is one of the most beautiful and classical dramas that has been presented in our midst of late years. Not the least attractive feature is the splendid scenery and accompaniments with which the drama is placed on the stage, and we can only predict a repetition of the great success which it received on its presentation last season.

AT THE AMERICAN will be given the usual variety of entertainments, and new attractions are promised by the management.

AT THE SEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an effort will be made to meet the demands of the holiday season for a grand round of merry things. A new spectacle is announced, and as an extraordinary inducement to the young people, a rich and varied assortment of toys will be distributed among the audience. Johnny Mack, a celebrity in the minstrel line, will make his first appearance this week.

THE MORRIS BROTHERS' MINSTRELS will likewise add to our customary stock of Ethiopian comedy. This troupe, embracing several of the most successful minstrels in the country, open this evening at Concert Hall. A new entertainment, entitled *A Trip Around the World*, is the leading attraction.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, our old friend Signor Blitz is still deluding his delighted patrons with the idea that this is positively his last season. Whether or not he can be induced to revoke his decision in this respect, his entertainments are heartily enjoyed by all who frequent them, and there cannot be found in the whole city a more attractive place for taking the little ones during the holiday week.

CLARK & BIDDLE

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

ARE NOW OPENING

AN INVOICE OF

French Mantel Clocks,

Selected and Imported Expressly for their Sales.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

CALL ATTENTION

TO THEIR LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

STERLING

AND

STANDARD SILVER-WARE.

ALSO,

GERMAN-SILVER GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY

OR [9 18 wfmtd25rp

BRIDAL GIFTS.

MUSICAL BOXES

SMALL SIZES, 1 TO 6 AIRS.

LARGE SIZES, 4 TO 12 AIRS.

"FIVE O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING,"
"MONASTERY BELLS,"
"ROBIN ADAIR,"
"HOME, SWEET HOME," ETC.

Also, selections from

"MARTHA,"
"NORMA,"
"TRAVIATA,"
"LUCRETIA BORGIA,"
"FAUST," ETC. ETC.,

WITH BELLS, "ÆOLIAN" AND PIANO FORTE ACCOMPANIMENTS.

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OFFERED AT REDUCED PRICES BY THE IMPORTERS,

FARR & BROTHER,

No. 324 CHESNUT Street,

12 21 3t BELOW FOURTH.

CHRISTMAS GOODS! CHRISTMAS GOODS!

THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,

NOS. 922 AND 924 PINE STREET,

Will open on MONDAY, Dec. 23, new styles of Italian Marble and French Fancy Goods; also a large and varied assortment of Ladies' Leather Purses, Reticules, and Gents' Travelling Bags

Zephyr and Bead-worked Sofa Cushions.
Pin Cushions and Slippers at one-third the regular prices.
Italian Marble Pin Cushions.
Italian Marble Puff Boxes.
Italian Marble Paper Weights.
Italian Marble Cigar Holders.
Italian Marble Watch Holders.
Italian Marble Candle Holders.
All at one-half the cost of importation.
Bonebrian Glass Toilet Sets.
Bohemian Glass Perfumery Bottles.
Ladies' Companions and Work Boxes handsomely furnished.
Large assortment of Ink Stands, from 25c. up.
Gents' Dressing Cases, with large mirrors.
Beautiful Papier-mache Inlaid Tables.
A large variety of handsome and CHEAP Bonbon Boxes, from 75c. per dozen up.
Pretty styles of Photograph Albums.
Large lot of Transparent Slates, with pretty tracing pictures.
Dominoes, Ten Pins, China Tea Sets, and a large lot of other Fancy Goods, suitable for Christmas Presents,

AT THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,

12 21 3t] NOS. 922 AND 924 PINE STREET.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE

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No. 720 Chestnut Street, Philad'a.

UNDERFULLY SILENT MAS PRESENT EFFICIENT & COMPLET UPERB CHRIS

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A PIANO,

AN ORGAN,

AN OPERA GLASS

AN ELEGANTLY BOUND MUSIC BOOK,

A MUSIC FOLIO,

C. W. A. TRUMPLER,

No 926 CHESNUT Street,

Has a large Stock of all the above, and has lately received new and handsome styles of PORTFOLIOS FOR MUSIC. 12 14 9t4p

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

WM. E. HARPUR,

NO. 407 CHESNUT STREET,

Formerly over BAILEY & CO., 819 Chesnut street,

Offers a fine assortment of first-class WATCHES, for Ladies and Gentlemen; CHAINS, EAR RINGS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, ETC. 12 15 6t

WATCHES,

JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.

A general assortment of
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE, and best quality
TRIPLE PLATE ON GERMAN SILVER AND ALBATA.

Selling at small advance on cost during Holidays,

KITCHEN & CO.,

12 21 3t S. E. cor. TENTH and CHESNUT.

TO THE LADIES.—HAVING PURCHASED the whole of a large Importer's stock of commenced SOFA CUSHIONS, CHAIR SEATS, PIANO STOOLS, AND SLIPPERS, we are offering them at less than cost of importation. A full assortment Berlin Zephyr, sold full weight. American Worsted of superior quality, 16 cents per ounce. Woollen Knitting Yarn. Bogie Fringe, Bogie Gimps and Buttons. RAPSON'S Trimmings and Zephyr Store, 11 1 fmw2m5p] N.W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

Inducements Extraordinary.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Invite the attention of their customers and the public to their STOCK OF GOODS which they are

Now Closing out at Prices Unprecedented.

THE BEST BLACK SILKS IMPORTED.
ORDINARY QUALITIES, DO.
FINE STOCK OF COLORED SILKS.
EVENING AND WEDDING SILKS.
COLD AND BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUES.
BLACK SATINS FOR TRIMMING.

SUPERIOR QUALITY

Black Silk Cloak Velvets.

36-INCH BLACK VELVETS.
34-INCH BLACK VELVETS.
32-INCH BLACK VELVETS.
30-INCH BLACK VELVETS.

Black and Colored Velveteens, Silk Plaids, from $2·00 to $4·00 per yard.

EDWIN HALL & CO.

SILK CORDED POPLINS AT $1 50

Price Early in the Season, $2·25.

MODE CORDED POPLINS, $1·50.
BROWN DO. DO. $1·50.
GREEN AND PURPLE POPLINS, $1·50.

EDWIN HALL & CO.

LONG AND SQUARE

BROCHE SHAWLS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

BLACK OPEN CENTRES.
SCARLET OPEN CENTRES.
BLACK FILLED CENTRES.
SCARLET FILLED CENTRES.
LONG BLACK THIBET SHAWLS.
BEAUTIFUL LONG BLANKET SHAWLS AT $7, FORMER PRICE $10.

EDWIN HALL & CO.

VOGEL'S

Letter C, French Poplins,

All-wool, at 87½ Cts., Former Price, $1·25.

BISMARKS AND MODES, 87½ CENTS.
WINES AND GREENS, 87½ CENTS.
AMBER AND PURPLE, 87½ CENTS.
BROWNS AND STEELS, 87½ CENTS.

12 2mwfim EDWIN HALL & CO.

SPECIAL REDUCTION

FOR THE

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,

WILL COMMENCE MONDAY, DEC. 9, TO SELL THE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS

At Still Further Reductions in Prices.

CHEAP DEPARTMENT NOW OPEN!

ENGLISH HOSIERY.
MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
SKATING GAITERS,
SKATING JACKETS,
AND FANCY HOSIERY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS IN LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

Put up in beautiful Oriental Boxes, imported expressly for same

CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS AT REDUCED PRICES. [12 7 mw6t

23. REDUCTIONS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

AT F. SCHUELLERMANN'S,

NO. 23 NORTH NINTH STREET.

MY ENTIRE STOCK OF CHOICE DRESS GOODS,

AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

50c. Poplins reduced to 25c. 56c. Poplins reduced to 28c. 75c. Poplins, double width, only 37½c. $1 Plain and Plaid Poplins, only 50c, $1·50 Plain and Plaid Poplins, $1.

CLOAKING CLOTHS.

$5 All-wool Cloaking at $2·50. $6 all-wool cloaking at $3. Fancy, Plain, and Black Cloakings in endless variety, at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

All-wool Cassimeres from 87½c. upwards; a splendid assortment for

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Every width and quality, at the lowest market prices.

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HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

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HANDSOME CUT GLASS WINE SETS, IN CASES.
FANCY BOXES, CIGAR TEMPLES, ETC.
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500 REAL VALENCIENNE HANDKERCHIEFS, $2·25, a bargain.
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HANDSOME LACE AND EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS FOR PRESENTS.
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250 dozen Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, 25c. to $1, cheap.
Velvet Purses, Satchels, etc.
Handsome Silk Umbrellas for presents.
Handsome Silk Fans.
Gents' Plain and Colored Border Handkerchiefs.
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At 5, 8, and 12 Dollars Per Pair.
FINE DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 yards long,
WITH NAPKINS TO MATCH, AT REDUCED PRICES.
FINE FRINGED AND BORDERED DAMASK TOWELS,
At 8, 10, 12, and 15 Dolls. per doz.
FINE HEMSTITCHED AND EMBROIDERED HDKFS.,
For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Youth.
FINE FRENCH CORDED BORDER HDKFS.

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CHRISTMAS IS COMING!

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

SILK CORDED POPLINS FOR PRESENTS
VELOUR RUSSE POPLINS FOR PRESENTS.
PLAIN CORDED POPLINS FOR PRESENTS.
REPS CHEAP, REPS CHEAP, FOR PRESENTS.
RICH PLAID SIAMS, CHEAP FOR PRESENTS.
RICH PLAID POPLINS, 75 CTS., FORMER PRICE, $1·25.

SPECIALTIES IN IRISH POPLINS,

Extra Width, all the Choice Shades.

Persons desirous of Bargains will consult their interests by calling early at

GEO. D. WISHAM'S,

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SPECIALTIES IN

Fine Lyons Silk for Presents.

THE BEST BLACK SILKS IMPORTED.

CORDED SILKS, in all colors, reduced.
PLAIN SILKS, in all colors, reduced.

Come and See that $2·00 Black Silk,

Admitted by all to be the CHEAPEST BLACK SILK offered this Fall, at

WISHAM'S Cheap Store,

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SILK VELVETS.

Lyons and Genoa Velvets,

From 26 to 48 Inches Wide,

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

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12 21 2t* NO. 305 MARKET STREET.

212 NORTH EIGHTH ST. 212

LE MAISTRE & ROSS

Have just opened a large and choice lot of GOODS suitable FOR THE HOLIDAYS, such as

HANDKERCHIEFS for Ladies', Gents', and Children's wear, comprising Plain Linen, Hemmed Hemstitched, Embroidered, Colored Bordered Tucked, etc., much below regular rates.
REAL LACE HDKFS. from $2·25 up.
IMITATION " " 65 cents up.
LACE COLLARS from 35 cents up.
LACE TIDIES at a bargain.
LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION, $3·00 and $4·00 per pair. Also, CURTAIN LACE, very cheap.
4000 yards HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, of elegant patterns. 12 3 1m

DRY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS GOODS REDUCED

HAMRICK & COLE

NO. 45 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

WHITE MARBLE BUILDING.

NO FANCY GOODS TO BE "CARRIED OVER!"

REDUCTION! REDUCTION!

SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR THE NEXT FEW DAYS.

VERY RICH VASES AT BARGAINS.

300 TOILET SETS FROM $2 UPWARDS.

COLOGNES,

LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT.

WRITING-DESKS FROM $1·75 TO $12.

WORK-BOXES FROM 75 CENTS UPWARDS.

DOLLS!

DOLLS!

DOLLS!

3000 DOLLS

TO BE SOLD IN THE NEXT THREE DAYS.

AND PRICES FIXED ACCORDINGLY

WAX CRYING DOLLS,

CURLY-HEADED DOLLS,

SPEAKING DOLLS,

WALKING AND HAND-SHAKING DOLLS,

ALL GREATLY REDUCED TO CLOSE OUT.

LADIES' COMPANIONS,

CABAS, PORTEMONNAIES, ETC. ETC.,

AT ABOUT HALF THE REGULAR PRICES,

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N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.,

HAVE JUST OPENED

SEVERAL LOTS OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

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Ivory Stick Silk Fans, $1, $1·12, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, $1·75, $2, $2 25, $2·50, $3 $3·50, $4, and $4·50.
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Velvet Purses, very cheap.
Berlin Wire Purses.
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Workboxes, Writing Desks, Glove Boxes, Tool Chests, Cigar Stands, Watch Stands, Building Blocks, Ten Pins, and Napkin Rings.
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Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
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Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs.
Ladies' Tucked and Embroidered Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' and Misses' White and Scarlet Cloth Gloves.
Gents' Kid and Cloth Gloves, lined, etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

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113. EPSTEIN & HAINES, 113½

NOS. 113 AND 113½ NORTH NINTH ST.,

ABOVE ARCH

Open on Monday, from Cash Auction sales, at panic prices:—
1 case best American Calicoes, 10 to 12½c.
1 case best yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 12½c.
2 bales best yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 12½c.
Lot Cotton and Wool Flannels, 18½c to 31c.
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2 cases Canton Flannel, 12, 16, 18 to 25c.
100 dozen All-Linen Napkins, 75 cents a dozen.
2 cases Whitinsville Muslin, 12½c., old price.
Lot new style Delaine, 16c.
Lot of Ladies' Vests, great bargains.
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Lot of Shawls, from bankrupt sale, at old prices from 90 cents to $7·50.
Lot of 12-4 Counterpanes, $4·75, worth $8.
Lot 12-4 All-wool Blankets, low.
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Paper Muslins, Cambrics, and Drilling, 12½c.
Lot of double-width All-wool Plaid Poplins, 66 cents, cost $1 25 to import.
All we ask is one call.

EPSTEIN & HAINES,

Nos. 113 and 113½ N. NINTH St., above Arch, Price & Wood's Old Cheap Stand.

P. S.—10 pieces best Water-Proof, $1·15
10 dozen best Kid Gloves, $1 15.
12 14 smthamt6t EPSTEIN & HAINES.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Will be prepared to offer for HOLIDAY PRESENTS splendid assortments of

LACES, LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS
VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

AT PRICES TO INSURE SALES.

THEIR STOCK OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

Will be offered at the Lowest Rates.

Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

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GIRARD ROW.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

N. C. COATES,

LAMP AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

A superior assortment of Britannia and Silver-plated Ware, Fine Table and Pocket Cutlery, Japanned, Tin, and Wooden Wares, Toilet Sets, Skates, Etc. Etc. Lamps and Chandeliers of every description suitable for Churches, Halls, and Parlors; also, Skating Lanterns for sale.

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EVENING TELEGRAPH—SUPPLEMENT

VOL, VIII—No 149. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1867. TRIPLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

CHRISTMAS STORY

FOR 1867.

NO THOROUGHFARE.

BY

CHARLES DICKENS AND WILKIE COLLINS

[Continued from our last issue.]

ACT II.

VENDALE MAKES LOVE.

The summer and the autumn had passed. Christmas and the New Year were at hand.

As executors honestly bent on performing their duty towards the dead, Vendale and Bintrey had held more than one anxious consultation on the subject of Wilding's will. The lawyer had declared from the first, that it was simply impossible to take any useful action in the matter at all. The only obvious inquiries to make, in relation to the lost man, had been made already by Wilding himself; with this result, that time and death together had not left a trace of him discoverable. To advertise for the claimants to the property, it would be necessary to mention particulars—a course of proceeding which would invite half the impostors in England to present themselves in the character of the true Walter Wilding. "If we find a chance of tracing the lost man, we will take it. If we don't, let us meet for another consultation on the first anniversary of Wilding's death." So Bintrey advised. And so, with the most earnest desire to fulfil his dead friend's wishes, Vendale was fain to let the matter rest for the present.

Turning from his interest in the past to his interest in the future, Vendale still found himself confronting a doubtful prospect. Months on months had passed since his first visit to Soho square—and through all that time the one language in which he had told Marguerite that he loved her was the language of the eyes, assisted, at convenient opportunities, by the language of the hand.

What was the obstacle in his way? The one immovable obstacle which had been in his way from the first. No matter how fairly the opportunities looked, Vendale's efforts to speak with Marguerite alone, ended invariably in one and the same result. Under the most accidental circumstances, in the most innocent manner possible, Obenreizer was always in the way.

With the last days of the old year came an unexpected chance of spending an evening with Marguerite, which Vendale resolved should be a chance of speaking privately to her as well. A cordial note from Obenreizer invited him, on New Year's Day, to a little family dinner in Soho Square. "We shall be only four," the note said. "We shall be only two," Vendale determined, "before the evening is out!"

New Year's Day, among the English, is associated with the giving and receiving of dinners, and with nothing more. New Year's Day, among the foreigners, is the grand opportunity of the year for the giving and receiving of presents. It is occasionally possible to acclimatize a foreign custom. In this instance Vendale felt no hesitation about making the attempt. His one difficulty was to decide what his New Year's gift to Marguerite should be. The defensive pride of the peasant's daughter—morbidly sensitive to the inequality between her social position and his—would be secretly roused against him if he ventured on a rich offering. A gift which a poor man's purse might purchase was the one gift that could be trusted to find its way to her heart, for the giver's sake. Stoutly resisting temptation, in the form of diamonds and rubies, Vendale bought a brooch of the filagree work of Genoa—the simplest and most unpretending ornament that he could find in the jeweller's shop.

He slipped his gift into Marguerite's hand as she held it out to welcome him on the day of the dinner.

"This is your first New Year's Day in England," he said. "Will you let me help to make it like a New Year's Day at home?"

She thanked him, a little constrainedly, as she looked at the jeweller's box, uncertain what it might contain. Opening the box, and discovering the studiously simple form under which Vendale's little keepsake offered itself to her, she penetrated his motive on the spot. Her face turned on him brightly, with a look which said, "I own you have pleased and flattered me." Never had she been so charming, in Vendale's eyes, as she was at that moment. Her winter dress—a petticoat of dark silk, with a bodice of black velvet rising to her neck, and enclosing it softly in a little circle of swan's down—heightened, by all the force of contrast, the dazzling fairness of her hair and her complexion. It was only when she turned aside from him to the glass, and, taking out the brooch that she wore, put his New Year's gift in its place, that Vendale's attention wandered far enough away from her to discover the presence of other persons in the room. He now became conscious that the hands of Obenreizer were affectionately in possession of his elbows. He now heard the voice of Obenreizer thanking him for his attention to Marguerite, with the faintest possible ring of mockery in its tone. ("such a simple present, dear sir! and showing such nice taste!") He now discovered, for the first time, that there was one other guest, and but one, besides himself, whom Obenreizer presented as a compatriot and friend. The friend's face was mouldy, and the friend's figure was fat. His age was suggestive of the autumnal period of human life. In the course of the evening he developed two extraordinary capacities. One was a capacity for silence; the other was a capacity for emptying bottles.

Madame Dor was not in the room. Neither was there any visible place reserved for her when they sat down to table. Obenreizer explained that it was "the good Dor's simple habit to dine always in the middle of the day. She would make her excuses later in the evening." Vendale wondered whether the good Dor had, on this occasion, varied her domestic employment from cleaning Obenreizer's gloves to cooking Obenreizer's dinner. This at least was certain—the dishes served were, one and all, as achievements in cookery, high above the reach of the rude elementary art of England. The dinner was unobtrusively perfect. As for the wine, the eyes of the speechless friend rolled over it, as in solemn ecstasy. Sometimes he said "Good!" when a bottle came in full; and sometimes he said "Ah!" when a bottle went out empty—and there his contributions to the gayety of the evening ended.

Silence is occasionally infectious. Oppressed by private anxieties of their own, Marguerite and Vendale appeared to feel the influence of the speechless friend. The whole responsibility of keeping the talk going rested on Obenreizer's shoulders, and manfully did Obenreizer sustain it. He opened his heart in the character of an enlightened foreigner, and sang the praises of England. When other topics ran dry, he returned to this inexhaustible source, and always set the stream running again as copiously as ever. Obenreizer would have given an arm, an eye, or a leg to have been born an Englishman. Out of England there was no such institution as a home, no such thing as a fireside, no such object as a beautiful woman. His dear Miss Marguerite would excuse him, if he accounted for her attractions on the theory that English blood must have been mixed at some former time with their obscure and unknown ancestry. Survey this English nation, and behold a tall, clean, plump, and solid people! Look at their cities! What magnificence in their public buildings! What admirable order and propriety in their streets! Admire their laws, combining the eternal principle of justice with the other eternal principle of pounds, shillings, and pence; and applying the product to all civil injuries, from an injury to a man's honor, to an injury to a man's nose! You have ruined my daughter—pounds, shillings, and pence! You have knocked me down with a blow in my face—pounds, shillings, and pence! Where was the material prosperity of such a country as *that* to stop? Obenreizer, projecting himself into the future, failed to see the end of it. Obenreizer's enthusiasm entreated permission to exhale itself, English fashion, in a toast. Here is our modest little dinner over, here is our frugal dessert on the table, and here is the admirer of England conforming to national customs, and making a speech! A toast to your white cliffs of Albion, Mr. Vendale! to your national virtues, your charming climate, and your fascinating women! to your Hearths, to your Homes, to your Habeas Corpus, and to all your other institutions! In one word—to England! Heep-heep-heep! hooray!

Obenreizer's voice had barely chanted the last note of the English cheer, the speechless friend had barely drained the last drop out of his glass, when the festive proceedings were interrupted by a modest tap at the door. A woman-servant came in, and approached her master with a little note in her hand. Obenreizer opened the note with a frown; and, after reading it with an expression of genuine annoyance, passed it on to his compatriot and friend. Vendale's spirits rose as he watched these proceedings. Had he found actually in the annoying little note? Was the long-looked-for chance actually coming at last?

"I am afraid there is no help for it?" said Obenreizer, addressing his fellow-countryman. "I am afraid we must go."

The speechless friend handed back the letter, shrugged his heavy shoulders, and poured himself out a last glass of wine. His fat fingers lingered fondly round the neck of the bottle. They pressed it with a little amatory squeeze at parting. His globular eyes looked dimly, as through an intervening haze, at Vendale and Marguerite. His heavy articulation labored, and brought forth a whole sentence at a birth. "I think," he said, "I should have liked a little more wine." His breath failed him after that effort; he gasped, and walked to the door.

Obenreizer addressed himself to Vendale with an appearance of the deepest distress.

"I am so shocked, so confused, so distressed," he began. "A misfortune has happened to one of my compatriots. He is alone, he is ignorant of your language—I and my good friend, here, have no choice but to go and help him. What can I say in my excuse? How can I describe my affliction at depriving myself in this way of the honor of your company?"

He paused, evidently expecting to see Vendale take up his hat and retire. Discerning his opportunity at last, Vendale determined to do nothing of the kind. He met Obenreizer dexterously, with Obenreizer's own weapons.

"Pray don't distress yourself," he said. "I'll wait here with the greatest pleasure till you come back."

Marguerite blushed deeply, and turned away to her embroidery frame in a corner by the window. The film showed itself in Obenreizer's eyes, and the smile came something sourly to Obenreizer's lips. To have told Vendale that there was no reasonable prospect of his coming back in good time would have been to risk offending a man whose favorable opinion was of solid commercial importance to him. Accepting his defeat with the best possible grace, he declared himself to be equally honored and delighted by Vendale's proposal. "So frank, so friendly, so English!" He bustled about, apparently looking for something he wanted, disappeared for a moment through the folding doors communicating with the next room, came back with his hat and coat, and protesting that he would return at the earliest possible moment, embraced Vendale's elbows, and vanished from the scene in company with the speechless friend.

Vendale turned to the corner by the window, in which Marguerite had placed herself with her work. There, as if she had dropped from the ceiling, or come up through the floor—there, in the old attitude, with her face to the stove—sat an Obstacle that had not been foreseen, in the person of Madame Dor! She half got up, half looked over her broad shoulder at Vendale, and plumped down again. Was she at work? Yes. Cleaning Obenreizer's gloves, as before? No; darning Obenreizer's stockings.

The case was now desperate. Two serious considerations presented themselves to Vendale. Was it possible to put Madame Dor into the stove? The stove wouldn't hold her. Was it possible to treat Madame Dor, not as a living woman, but as an article of furniture? Could the mind be brought to contemplate this respectable matron purely in the light of a chest of drawers, with a black gauze head-dress accidentally left on the top of it? Yes, the mind could be brought to do that. With a comparatively trifling effort Vendale's mind did it. As he took his place on the old-fashioned window-seat, close by Marguerite and her embroidery, a slight movement appeared in the chest of drawers, but no remark issued from it. Let it be remembered that solid furniture is not easy to move, and that it has this advantage in consequence—there is no fear of upsetting it.

Unusually silent and unusually constrained—with the bright color fast fading from her face, with a feverish energy possessing her fingers—the pretty Marguerite bent over her embroidery, and worked as if her life depended on it. Hardly less agitated himself, Vendale felt the importance of leaving her very gently to the avowal which he was eager to make—to the other sweeter avowal still, which he was longing to hear. A woman's love is never to be taken by storm; it yields insensibly to a system of gradual approach. It ventures by the round-about way, and listens to the low voice. Vendale led her memory back to their past meetings when they were travelling together in Switzerland. They revived the impressions, they recalled the events of the happy bygone times. Little by little, Marguerite's constraint vanished. She smiled, she was interested, she looked at Vendale, she grew idle with her needle, she made false stitches in her work. Their voices sank lower and lower; their faces bent nearer to each other as they spoke. And Madame Dor? Madame Dor behaved like an angel. She never looked round; she never said a word; she went on with Obenreizer's stockings. Pulling each stocking up tight over her left arm, and holding that arm aloft from time to time, to catch the light on her work, there were moments, delicate and indescribable moments, when Madame Dor appeared to be sitting upside down, and contemplating one of her own respectable legs elevated in the air. As the minutes wore on, these elevations followed each other at longer and longer intervals. Now and again, the black gauze head-dress nodded, dropped forward, recovered itself. A little heap of stockings slid softly from Madame Dor's lap, and remained unnoticed on the floor. A prodigious ball of worsted followed the stockings, and rolled lazily under the table. The black gauze head-dress nodded, dropped forward, recovered itself, nodded again, dropped forward again, and recovered itself no more. A composite sound, partly as of the purring of an immense cat, partly as of the planing of a soft board, rose over the hushed voices of the lovers, and hummed at regular intervals through the room. Nature and Madame Dor had combined together in Vendale's interests. The best of women was asleep.

Marguerite rose to stop—not the snoring—let us say, the audible repose of Madame Dor. Vendale laid his hand on her arm, and pressed her back gently into her chair.

"Don't disturb her," he whispered. "I have been waiting to tell you a secret. Let me tell it now."

Marguerite resumed her seat. She tried to resume her needle. It was useless; her eyes failed her; her hand failed her; she could find nothing.

"We have been talking," said Vendale, "of the happy time when we first met, and first travelled together. I have a confession to make. I have been concealing something. When we spoke of my first visit to Switzerland, I told you of all the impressions I had brought back with me to England—except one. Can you guess what that one is?"

Her eyes looked steadfastly at the embroidery, and her face turned a little away from him. Signs of disturbance began to appear in her neat velvet bodice, round the region of the brooch. She made no reply. Vendale pressed the question without mercy.

"Can you guess what the one Swiss impression is, which I have not told you yet?"

Her face turned back towards him, and a faint smile trembled on her lips.

"An impression of the mountains, perhaps!" she said, slyly.

"No; a much more precious impression than that."

"Of the lakes?"

"No. The lakes have not grown dearer and dearer in remembrance to me every day. The lakes are not associated with my happiness in the present, and my hopes in the future. Marguerite! all that makes life worth having hangs, for me, on a word from your lips. Marguerite! I love you!"

Her head drooped, as he took her hand. He drew her to him, and looked at her. The tears escaped from her downcast eyes, and fell slowly over her cheeks.

"O, Mr. Vendale," she said, sadly, "it would have been kinder to have kept your secret. Have you forgotten the distance between us? It can never, never be!"

"There can be but one distance between us, Marguerite—a distance of your making. My love, my darling, there is no higher rank in goodness, there is no higher rank in beauty, than yours! Come! whisper the one little word which tells me you will be my wife!"

She sighed bitterly. "Think of your family," she murmured; "and think of mine!"

Vendale drew her a little nearer to him.

"If you dwell on such an obstacle as that," he said, "I shall think but one thought—I shall think I have offended you."

She started, and looked up. "Oh no!" she exclaimed, innocently. The instant the words passed her lips, she saw the construction that might be placed on them. Her confession had escaped her in spite of herself. A lovely flush of color overspread her face. She made a momentary effort to disengage herself from her lover's embrace. She looked up at him entreatingly. She tried to speak. The words died on her lips in the kiss that Vendale pressed on them. "Let me go, Mr. Vendale!" she said, faintly.

"Call me George."

She laid her head on his bosom. All her heart went out to him at last. "George!" she whispered.

"Say you love me!"

Her arms twined themselves gently round his neck. Her lips, timidly touching his cheek, murmured the delicious words, "I love you!"

In the moment of silence that followed, the sound of the opening and closing of the house door came clear to them through the wintry stillness of the street.

Marguerite started to her feet.

"Let me go!" she said. "He has come back!" She hurried from the room, and touched Madame Dor's shoulder in passing. Madame Dor woke up with a loud snort, looked first over one shoulder and then over the other, peered down into her lap and discovered neither stockings, worsted, nor darning-needle in it. At the same moment footsteps became audible ascending the stairs. "Mon Dieu!" said Madame Dor, addressing herself to the stove, and trembling violently. Vendale picked up the stockings and the ball, and huddled them all back in a heap over her shoulder. "Mon Dieu!" said Madame Dor, for the second time, as the avalanche of worsted poured into her capacious lap.

The door opened, and Obenreizer came in. His first glance round the room showed him that Marguerite was absent.

"What!" he exclaimed, "my niece is away? My niece is not here to entertain you in my absence? This is unpardonable. I shall bring her back instantly."

Vendale stopped him.

"I beg you will not disturb Miss Obenreizer," he said. "You have returned, I see, without your friend?"

"My friend remains, and consoles our afflicted compatriot. A heart-rending scene, Mr. Vendale! The household gods at the pawnbroker's—the family immersed in tears. We all embraced in silence. My admirable friend alone possessed his composure. He sent out, on the spot, for a bottle of wine."

"Can I say a word to you in private, Mr. Obenreizer?"

"Assuredly." He turned to Madame Dor. "My good creature, you are sluking for want of repose. Mr. Vendale will excuse you."

Madame Dor rose, and set forth sideways on her journey from the stove to bed. She dropped a stocking, Vendale picked it up for her, and opened one of the folding-doors. She advanced a step, and dropped three more stockings. Vendale, stooping to recover them as before, Obenreizer interfered with profuse apologies, and with a warning look at Madame Dor. Madame Dor acknowledged the look by dropping the whole of the stockings in a heap, and then shuffling away panic-stricken from the scene of disaster. Obenreizer swept up the complete collection fiercely in both hands. "Go!" he cried, giving his prodigious handful a preparatory swing in the air. Madame Dor said, "Mon Dieu!" and vanished into the next room, pursued by a shower of stockings.

"What must you think, Mr. Vendale," said Obenreizer, closing the door, "of this deplorable insrusion of domestic details? For myself, I blush at it. We are beginning the New Year as badly as possible; everything has gone wrong to-night. Be seated, pray, and say, what may I offer you? Shall we pay our best respects to another of your noble English institutions? It is my study to be, what you call, jolly. I propose a grog."

Vendale declined the grog with all needful respect for that noble institution.

"I wish to speak to you on a subject in which I am deeply interested," he said. "You must have observed, Mr. Obenreizer, that I have, from the first, felt no ordinary admiration for your charming niece?"

"You are very good. In my niece's name, I thank you."

"Perhaps you may have noticed, latterly, that my admiration for Miss Obenreizer has grown into a tenderer and deeper feeling—?"

"Shall we say friendship, Mr. Vendale?"

"Say love—and we shall be nearer to the truth."

Obenreizer started out of his chair. The faintly discernible beat, which was his nearest approach to a change of color, showed itself suddenly in his cheeks.

"You are Miss Obenreizer's guardian," pursued Vendale. "I ask you to confer upon me the greatest of all favors—I ask you to give me her hand in marriage."

Obenreizer dropped back into his chair. "Mr. Vendale," he said, "you petrify me."

"I will wait," rejoined Vendale, "until you have recovered yourself."

"One word before I recover myself. You have said nothing about this to my niece?"

"I have opened my whole heart to your niece. And I have reason to hope—"

"What!" interposed Obenreizer. "You have made a proposal to my niece, without first asking for my authority to pay your addresses to her?" He struck his hand on the table, and lost his hold over himself for the first time in Vendale's experience of him. "Sir," he exclaimed indignantly, "what sort of conduct is this? As a man of honor, speaking to a man of honor, how can you justify it?"

"I can only justify it as one of our English institutions," said Vendale, quietly. "You admire our English institutions. I can't honestly tell you, Mr. Obenreizer, that I regret what I have done. I can only assure you that I have not acted in the matter with any intentional disrespect towards yourself. This said, may I ask you to tell me plainly what objection you see to favoring my suit?"

"I see this immense objection," answered Obenreizer, "that my niece and you are not on a social equality together. My niece is the daughter of a poor peasant; and you are the son of a gentleman. You do us an honor," he added, lowering himself again gradually to his customary polite level, "which deserves, and has, our most grateful acknowledgments. But the inequality is too glaring, the sacrifice is too great. You English are a proud people, Mr. Vendale. I have observed enough of this country to see that such a marriage as you propose would be a scandal here. Not a hand would be held out to your peasant-wife; and all your best friends would desert you."

"One moment," said Vendale, interposing on his side. "I may claim, without any great arrogance, to know more of my country-people in general, and of my own friends in particular, than you do. In the estimation of everybody whose opinion is worth having, my wife herself would be the one sufficient justification of my marriage. If I did not feel certain—observe, I say certain—that I am offering her a position which she can accept without so much as the shadow of a humiliation—I would never (cost me what it might) have asked her to be my wife. Is there any other obstacle that you see? Have you any personal objection to me?"

Obenreizer spread out both his hands in courteous protest. "Personal objection!" he exclaimed. "Dear sir, the bare question is painful to me."

"We are both men of business," pursued Vendale, "and you naturally expect me to satisfy you that I have the means of supporting a wife. I can explain my pecuniary position in two words. I inherit from my parents a fortune of twenty thousand pounds. In half of that sum I have only a life-interest, to which, if I die, leaving a widow, my widow succeeds. If I die, leaving children, the money itself is divided among them, as they come of age. The other half of my fortune is at my own disposal, and is invested in the wine business. I see my way to greatly improving that business. As it stands at present, I cannot state my return from my capital embarked at more than twelve hundred a year. Add the yearly value of my life interest, and the total reaches a present annual income of fifteen hundred pounds. I have the fairest prospect of soon making it more. In the mean time, do you object to me on pecuniary grounds?"

Driven back to his last intrenchment, Obenreizer rose, and took a turn backwards and forwards in the room. For the moment, he was plainly at a loss what to say or do next.

"Before I answer that last question," he said, after a little close consideration with himself, "I beg leave to revert for a moment to Miss Marguerite. You said something just now which seemed to imply that she returns the sentiment with which you are pleased to regard her?"

"I have the inestimable happiness," said Vendale, "of knowing that she loves me."

Obenreizer stood silent for a moment, with the film over his eyes, and the faintly perceptible beat becoming visible again in his cheeks.

"If you will excuse me for a few minutes," he said, with ceremonious politeness, "I should like to have the opportunity of speaking to my niece." With those words, he bowed, and quitted the room.

Left by himself Vendale's thoughts (as a necessary result of the interview thus far) turned instinctively to the consideration of Obenreizer's motives. He had put obstacles in the way of the courtship; he was now putting obstacles in the way of the marriage—a marriage offering advantages which even his ingenuity could not dispute. On the face of it, his conduct was incomprehensible. What did it mean?

Seeking, under the surface, for the answer to that question—and remembering that Obenreizer was a man of about his own age; also, that Marguerite was, strictly speaking, his half-niece only—Vendale asked himself, with a lover's ready jealousy, whether he had a rival to fear, as well as a guardian to conciliate. The thought just crossed his mind, and no more. The sense of Marguerite's kiss still lingering on his cheek reminded him gently that even the jealousy of a moment was now a treason to *her*.

On reflection, it seemed most likely that a personal motive of another kind might suggest the true explanation of Obenreizer's conduct. Marguerite's grace and beauty were precious ornaments in that little household. They gave it a special social attraction and a special social importance. They armed Obenreizer with a certain influence in reserve, which he could always depend upon to make his house attractive, and which he might always bring more or less to bear on the forwarding of his own private ends. Was he the sort of man to resign such advantages as were here implied, without obtaining the fullest possible compensation for the loss? A connection by marriage with Vendale offered him solid advantages, beyond all doubt. But there were hundreds of men in London with far greater power and far wider influence than Vendale possessed. Was it possible that this man's ambition secretly looked higher than the highest prospects that could be offered to him by the alliance now proposed for his niece? As the question passed through Vendale's mind, the man himself reappeared—to answer it, or not to answer it, as the event might prove.

A marked change was visible in Obenreizer when he resumed his place. His manner was less assured, and there were plain traces about his mouth of recent agitation which had not been successfully composed. Had he said something, referring either to Vendale or to himself, which had roused Marguerite's spirit, and which had placed him, for the first time, face to face with a resolute assertion of his niece's will? It might or might not be. This was only certain—he looked like a man who had met with a repulse.

"I have spoken to my niece," he began. "I find, Mr. Vendale, that even your influence has not entirely blinded her to the social objections to your proposal."

"May I ask," returned Vendale, "if that is the only result of your interview with Miss Obenreizer?"

A momentary flash leapt up through the Obenreizer film.

"You are master of the situation," he answered, in a tone of sardonic submission. "If you insist on my admitting it, I do admit it in those words. My niece's will and mine used to be one, Mr. Vendale. You have come between us, and her will is now yours. In my country we know when we are beaten, and we submit with our best grace. I submit, with my best grace, on certain conditions. Let us revert to the statement of your pecuniary position. I have an objection to you, my dear sir—a most amazing, a most audacious objection, from a man in my position to a man in yours."

"What is it?"

"You have honored me by making a proposal for my niece's hand. For the present (with best thanks and respects), I beg to decline it."

"Why?"

"Because you are not rich enough."

The objection, as the speaker had foreseen, took Vendale completely by surprise. For the moment he was speechless.

"Your income is fifteen hundred a year," pursued Obenreizer. "In my miserable country I should fall on my knees before your income, and say, 'What a princely fortune!' In wealthy England, I sit as I am, and say, 'A modest independence, dear sir; nothing more. Enough, perhaps, for a wife in your own rank of life, who has no social prejudices to conquer. Not more than half enough for a wife who is a meanly born foreigner, and who has all your social prejudices against her.' Sir! if my niece is ever to marry you, she will have what you call uphill work of it in taking her place at starting. Yes, yes; this is not your view, but it remains, immovably remains, my view for all that. For my niece's sake, I claim that this uphill work shall be made as smooth as possible. Whatever material advantages she can have to help her, ought, in common justice, to be hers. Now, tell me, Mr. Vendale, on your fifteen hundred a year can your wife have a house in a fashionable quarter, a footman to open her door, a butler to wait at her table, and a carriage and horses to drive about in? I see the answer in your face—your face says, No. Very good. Tell me one more thing, and I have done. Take the mass of your educated, accomplished, lovely countrywomen, is it, or is it not, the fact that a lady who has a house in a fashionable quarter, a footman to open her door, a butler to wait at her table, and a carriage and horses to drive about in, is a lady who has gained four steps in female estimation at starting? Yes? or No?"

"Come to the point," said Vendale. "You view this question as a question of terms. What are your terms?"

"The lowest terms, dear sir, on which you can provide your wife with those four steps at starting. Double your present income—the most rigid economy cannot do it in England on less. You said just now that you expected greatly to increase the value of your business. To work, and increase it! I am a good devil after all! On the day when you satisfy me, by plain proofs, that your income has risen to three thousand a year, ask me for my niece's hand, and it is yours."

"May I inquire if you have mentioned this arrangement to Miss Obenreizer?"

"Certainly. She has a last little morsel of regard still left for me, Mr. Vendale, which is not yours yet; and she accepts my terms. In other words, she submits to be guided by her guardian's regard for her welfare, and by her guardian's superior knowledge of the world." He threw himself back in his chair, in firm reliance on his position, and in full possession of his excellent temper.

Any open assertion of his own interests, in the situation in which Vendale was now placed, seemed to be (for the present at least) hopeless. He found himself literally left with no ground to stand on. Whether Obenreizer's objections were the genuine product of Obenreizer's own view of the case, or whether he was simply delaying the marriage in the hope of ultimately breaking it off altogether—in either of these events any present resistance on Vendale's part would be equally useless. There was no help for it but to yield, making the best terms that he could on his own side.

"I protest against the conditions you impose on me," he began.

"Naturally," said Obenreizer; "I dare say I should protest myself, in your place."

"Say, however," pursued Vendale, "that I accept your terms. In that case I must be permitted to make two stipulations on my part. In the first place I shall expect to be allowed to see your niece."

"Aha! to see my niece? and to make her in as great a hurry to be married as you are yourself? Suppose I say No? you would see her perhaps without my permission?"

"Decidedly!"

"How delightfully frank! How exquisitely English! You shall see her, Mr. Vendale, on certain days, which we will appoint together. What next?"

"Your objection to my income," proceeded Vendale, "has taken me completely by surprise. I wish to be assured against any repetition of that surprise. Your present views of my qualification for marriage require me to have an income of three thousand a year. Can I be certain, in the future, as your experience of England enlarges, that your estimate will rise no higher?"

"In plain English," said Obenreizer, "you doubt my word?"

"Do you purpose to take my word for it, when I inform you that I have doubled my income?" asked Vendale. "If my memory does not deceive me, you stipulated, a minute since, for plain proofs?"

"Well played, Mr. Vendale! You combine the foreign quickness with the English solidity. Accept my best congratulations. Accept, also, my written guarantee."

He rose; seated himself at a writing-desk at a side-table, wrote a few lines, and presented them to Vendale, with a low bow. The engagement was perfectly explicit, and was signed and dated with scrupulous care.

"Are you satisfied with your guarantee?"

"I am satisfied."

"Charmed to hear it, I am sure. We have had our little skirmish, we have really been wonderfully clever on both sides. For the present our affairs are settled. I bear no malice. You bear no malice. Come, Mr. Vendale, a good English shake hands."

Vendale gave his hand, a little bewildered by Obenreizer's sudden transitions from one humor to another.

"When may I expect to see Miss Obenreizer again?" he asked, as he rose to go.

"Honor me with a visit to-morrow," said Obenreizer, "and we will settle it then. Do have a grog before you go. No? Well! well! we will reserve the grog till you have your three thousand a year and are ready to be married. Aha! When will that be?"

"I made an estimate some months since of the capacities of my business," said Vendale. "If that estimate is correct, I shall double my present income—"

"And be married!" added Obenreizer.

"And be married," repeated Vendale, "within a year from this time. Good night."

VENDALE MAKES MISCHIEF.

When Vendale entered his office the next morning, the dull commercial routine at Cripple Corner met him with a new face. Marguerite had an interest in it now! The whole machinery which Wilding's death had set in motion, to realize the value of the business—the balancing of ledgers, the estimating of debts, the taking of stock, and the rest of it—was now transformed into machinery which indicated the chances for and against a speedy marriage. After looking over results, as presented by his accountant, and checking additions and subtractions, as rendered by the clerks, Vendale turned his attention to the stock-taking department next, and sent a message to the cellars, desiring to see the report.

The Cellarman's appearance, the moment he put his head in at the door of his master's private room, suggested that something very extraordinary must have happened that morning. There was an approach to alacrity in Joey Ladle's movements! There was something which actually simulated cheerfulness in Joey Ladle's face!

"What's the matter?" asked Vendale. "Anything wrong?"

"I should wish to mention one thing," answered Joey. "Young Mr. Vendale, I have never set myself up for a prophet."

"Who ever said you did?"

"No prophet, as far as I've heard tell of that profession," proceeded Joey, "ever lived principally under ground. No prophet, whatever else he might take in at the pores, ever took in wine from morning to night for a number of years together. When I said to young Master Wilding, perpecting his changing the name of the firm, that one of these days he might find he'd changed the luck of the firm, did I put myself forward as a prophet? No, I didn't. Has what I said come true? Yes, it has. In the time of Pebbleson Nephew, young Mr. Vendale, no such thing was ever known as a mistake made in a consignment delivered at the doors. There's a mistake been made now. Please to remark that it happened before Miss Margaret came here. For which reason it don't go against what I have said respecting Miss Margaret singing round the luck. Read that, sir," concluded Joey, pointing attention to a special passage in the report, with a forefinger which appeared to be in process of taking in through the pores nothing more remarkable than dirt. "It's foreign to my nature to crow over the house I serve, but I feel it a kind of a solemn duty to ask you to read that."

Vendale read as follows:—"Note, respecting the Swiss champagne. An irregularity has been discovered in the last consignment received from the firm of Defresnier & Co." Vendale stopped, and referred to a memorandum-book by his side. "That was in Wilding's time," he said. "The vintage was a particularly good one, and he took the whole of it. The Swiss champagne has done very well, hasn't it?"

"I don't say it's done badly," answered the Cellarman. "It may have got sick in our customers' bins, or it may have bust in our customers' hands. But I don't say it's done badly with us."

Vendale resumed the reading of the note:—"We find the number of the cases to be quite correct by the books. But six of them, which present a slight difference from the rest in the brand, have been opened, and have been found to contain a red wine instead of champagne. The similarity in the brands, we suppose, caused a mistake to be made in sending the consignment from Neuchatel. The error has not been found to extend beyond six cases."

"Is that all?" exclaimed Vendale, tossing the note away from him.

Joey Ladle's eye followed the flying morsel of paper drearily.

"I'm glad to see you take it easy, sir," he said. "Whatever happens, it will be always a comfort to you to remember that you took it easy at first. Sometimes one mistake leads to another. A man drops a bit of orange-peel on the pavement by mistake, and another man treads on it by mistake, and there's a job at the hospital, and a party crippled for life. I'm glad you take it easy, sir. In Pebbleson Nephew's time we shouldn't have taken it easy till we had seen the end of it. Without desiring to crow over the house, Young Mr. Vendale, I wish you well through it. No offense, sir," said the Cellarman, opening the door to go out, and looking in again ominously before he shut it. "I'm muddled and mollocoly, I grant you. But I'm an old servant of Pebbleson Nephew, and I wish you well through them six cases of red wine."

Left by himself, Vendale laughed, and took up his pen. "I may as well send a line to Defresnier and Company," he thought, "before I forget it." He wrote at once in these terms:—

"Dear Sirs:—We are taking stock, and a trifling mistake has been discovered in the last consignment of champagne sent by your house to ours. Six of the cases contain red wine—by what error we have not yet been able to trace. The matter can easily be set right either by your sending us six cases of champagne, if they can be produced, or, if not, by your crediting us with the value of six cases on the amount last paid (five hundred pounds) by our firm to yours. Your faithful servants, WILDING & Co."

This letter despatched to the post, the subject dropped at once out of Vendale's mind. He had other and far more interesting matters to think of. Later in the day he paid the visit to Obenreizer which had been agreed between them. Certain evenings in the week were set apart which he was privileged to spend with Marguerite—always, however, in the presence of a third person. On this stipulation Obenreizer politely but positively insisted. The one concession he made was to give Vendale his choice of who the third person should be. Confiding in past experience, his choice fell unhesitatingly upon the excellent woman who mended Obenreizer's stockings. On hearing of the responsibility intrusted to her, Madame Dor's intellectual nature burst suddenly into a new stage of development. She waited till Obenreizer's eye was off her, and then she looked at Vendale and dimly winked.

The time passed—the happy evenings with Marguerite came and went. It was the tenth morning since Vendale had written to the Swiss firm, when the answer appeared on his desk, with the other letters of the day:—

"Dear Sirs:—We beg to offer our excuses for the little mistake which has happened. At the same time we regret to add that the statement of our error, with which you have favored us, has led to a very unexpected discovery. The affair is a most serious one for you and for us. The particulars are as follows:—

"Having no more champagne of the vintage last sent to you, we made arrangements to credit your firm with the value of the six cases, as suggested by yourself. In taking this step certain forms observed in our mode of doing business necessitated a reference to our bankers' book, as well as to our ledger. The result is a moral certainty that no such remittance as you mention can have reached our house, and a literal certainty that no such remittance has been paid to our account at the bank.

"It is needless, at this stage of the proceedings, to trouble you with details. The money has unquestionably been stolen in the course of its transit from you to us. Certain peculiarities which we observe, relating to the manner in which the fraud has been perpetrated, lead us to conclude that the thief may have calculated on being able to pay the missing sum to our banker before an inevitable discovery followed the annual striking of our balance. This would not have happened, in the usual course, for another three months. During that period, but for your letter, we might have remained perfectly unconscious of the robbery that has been committed.

"We mention this last circumstance, as it may help to show you that we have to do, in this case, with no ordinary thief. Thus far we have not even a suspicion of who that thief is. But we believe you will assist us in making some advance towards discovery, by examining the receipt (forged of course) which has no doubt purported to come to you from us. Be pleased to look and see whether it is a receipt entirely in manuscript, or whether it is a numbered and printed form which merely requires the filling in of the amount. The settlement of this apparently trivial question is, we assure you, a matter of vital importance. Anxiously awaiting your reply, we remain, with high esteem and consideration,

"DEFRESNIER & CIE."

Vendale laid the letter on his desk, and waited a moment to steady his mind under the shock that had fallen on it. At the time of all others when it was most important to him to increase the value of his business, that business was threatened with a loss of five hundred pounds. He thought of Marguerite, as he took the key from his pocket and opened the iron chamber in the wall in which the books and papers of the firm were kept.

He was still in the chamber, searching for the forged receipt, when he was startled by a voice speaking close behind him.

"A thousand pardons," said the voice; "I am afraid I disturb you."

He turned, and found himself face to face with Marguerite's guardian.

"I have called," pursued Obenreizer, "to know if I can be of any use. Business of my own takes me away for some days to Manchester and Liverpool. Can I combine any business of yours with it? I am entirely at your disposal, in the character of commercial traveller for the firm of Wilding & Co."

"Excuse me for one moment," said Vendale; "I will speak to you directly." He turned round again, and continued his search among the papers. "You come at a time when friendly offers are more than usually precious to me," he resumed. "I have had very bad news this morning from Neuchatel."

"Bad news!" exclaimed Obenreizer. "From Defresnier & Co?"

"Yes. A remittance we sent to them has been stolen. I am threatened with a loss of five hundred pounds. What's that!"

Turning sharply, and looking into the room for the second time, Vendale discovered his envelope-case overthrown on the floor, and Obenreizer on his knees picking up the contents.

"All my awkwardness!" said Obenreizer. "This dreadful news of yours startled me; I stepped back—" He became too deeply interested in collecting the scattered envelopes to finish the sentence.

"Don't trouble yourself," said Vendale. "The clerk will pick the things up."

"This dreadful news!" repeated Obenreizer, persisting in collecting the envelopes. "This dreadful news!"

"If you will read the letter," said Vendale,

"you will find I have exaggerated nothing. There it is, open on my desk."

He resumed his search, and in a moment more discovered the forged receipt. It was on the numbered and printed form described by the Swiss firm. Vendale made a memorandum of the number and date. Having replaced the receipt and locked up the iron chamber, he had leisure to notice Obenreizer, reading the letter in the recess of a window at the far end of the room.

"Come to the fire," said Vendale. "You look perished with the cold out there. I will ring for some more coals."

Obenreizer rose and came slowly back to the desk. "Marguerite will be as sorry to hear of his as I am," he said, kindly. "What do you mean to do?"

"I am in the hands of Defresnier and Company," answered Vendale. "In my total ignorance of the circumstances, I can only do what they recommend. The receipt which I have just found turns out to be the numbered and printed form. They seem to attach some special importance to its discovery. You have had experience, when you were in the Swiss house, of their way of doing business. Can you guess what object they have in view?"

Obenreizer offered a suggestion.

"Suppose I examine the receipt?" he said.

"Are you ill?" asked Vendale, startled by the change in his face, which now showed itself plainly for the first time. "Pray go to the fire. You seem to be shivering; I hope you are not going to be ill?"

"Not I!" said Obenreizer. "Perhaps I have caught cold. Your English climate might have spared an admirer of your English institutions. Let me look at the receipt."

Vendale opened the iron chamber. Obenreizer took a chair, and drew it close to the fire. He held both hands over the flames. "Let me look at the receipt," he repeated, eagerly, as Vendale reappeared with the paper in his hand. At the same moment a porter entered the room with a fresh supply of coals. Vendale told him to make a good fire. The man obeyed the order with a disastrous alacrity. As he stepped forward and raised the scuttle, his foot caught in a fold of the rug, and he discharged his entire cargo of coals into the grate. The result was an instant smothering of the flame, and the production of a stream of yellow smoke, without a visible morsel of fire to account for it.

"Imbecile!" whispered Obenreizer to himself, with a look at the man which the man remembered for many a long day afterwards.

"Will you come into the clerk's room?" asked Vendale. "They have a stove there."

"No, no. No matter."

Vendale handed him the receipt. Obenreizer's interest in examining it appeared to have been quenched as suddenly and as effectually as the fire itself. He just glanced over the document, and said: "No; I don't understand it! I am sorry to be of no use."

"I will write to Neuchatel by to night's post," said Vendale, putting away the receipt for the second time. "We must wait, and see what comes of it."

"By to-night's post," repeated Obenreizer. "Let me see. You will get the answer in eight or nine days' time. I shall be back before that. If I can be of any service, as commercial traveller, perhaps you will let me know between this and then? You will send me written instructions? My best thanks. I shall be most anxious for your answer from Neuchatel. Who knows? It may be a mistake, my dear friend, after all. Courage! courage! courage!" He had entered the room with no appearance of being pressed for time. He now snatched up his hat, and took his leave with the air of a man who had not another moment to lose.

Left by himself, Vendale took a turn thoughtfully in the room.

His previous impression of Obenreizer was shaken by what he had heard and seen at the interview which had just taken place. He was disposed, for the first time, to doubt whether, in this case, he had not been a little hasty and hard in his judgment on another man. Obenreizer's surprise and regret, on hearing the news from Neuchatel, bore the plainest marks of being honestly felt—not politely assumed for the occasion. With troubles of his own to encounter, suffering, to all appearances, from the first insidious attack of a serious illness, he had looked and spoken like a man who really deplored the disaster that had fallen on his friend. Hitherto, Vendale had tried vainly to alter his first opinion of Marguerite's guardian, for Marguerite's sake. All the generous instincts in his nature now combined together and shook the evidence which had seemed unanswerable up to this time. "Who knows?" he thought, "I may have read that man's face wrongly, after all."

The time passed—the happy evenings with Marguerite came and went. It was again the tenth morning since Vendale had written to the Swiss firm; and again the answer appeared on his desk with the other letters of the day:—

"Dear Sir:—My senior partner, M. Defresnier, has been called away, by urgent business, to Milan. In his absence (and with his full concurrence and authority), I now write to you again on the subject of the missing five hundred pounds.

"Your discovery that the forged receipt is executed upon one of our numbered and printed forms has caused inexpressible surprise and distress to my partner and to myself. At the time when your remittance was stolen, but three keys were in existence opening the strong box in which our receipt forms are invariably kept. My partner had one key; I had the other. The third was in the possession of a gentleman who, at that period, occupied a position of trust in our house. We should as soon have thought of suspecting one of ourselves as of suspecting this person. Suspicion now points at him, nevertheless. I cannot prevail on myself to inform you who the person is, so long as there is the shadow of a chance that he may come innocently out of the inquiry which must now be instituted. Forgive my silence: the motive of it is good.

"The form our investigation must now take is simple enough. The handwriting on your receipt must be compared, by competent persons whom we have at our disposal, with certain specimens of handwriting in our possession. I cannot send you the specimens, for business reasons, which, when you hear them, you are sure to approve. I must beg you to send me the receipt to Neuchatel,—and, in making this request, I must accompany it by a word of necessary warning.

"If the person at whom suspicion now points really proves to be the person who has committed this forgery and theft, I have reason to fear that circumstances may have already put him on his guard. The only evidence against him is the evidence in your hands, and he will move heaven and earth to obtain and destroy it. I strongly urge you not to trust the receipt to the post. Send it to me, without loss of time, by a private hand, and choose nobody for your messenger but a person long established in your own employment, accustomed to travelling, capable of speaking French; a man of courage, a man of honesty, and, above all things, a man who can be trusted to let no stranger scrape acquaintance with him on the route. Tell no one—absolutely no one—but your messenger, of the turn this matter has now taken. The safe transit of the receipt may depend on your interpreting literally the advice which I give you at the end of this letter.

"I have only to add that every possible saving of time is now of the last importance. More than one of our receipt-forms is missing, and it is impossible to say what new frauds may not be committed if we fail to lay our hands on the thief.

"Your faithful servant,

"HOLLAND.

"(Signing for Defresnier & Cie.)."

Who was the suspected man? In Vendale's position, it seemed useless to inquire.

Who was to be sent to Neuchatel with the receipt? Men of courage and men of honesty were to be had at Cripple Corner for the asking. But where was the man who was accustomed to foreign travelling, who could speak the French language, and who could be really relied on to let no stranger scrape acquaintance with him on his route? There was but one man at hand who combined all those requisites in his own person, and that man was Vendale himself.

It was a sacrifice to leave his business; it was a greater sacrifice to leave Marguerite. But a matter of five hundred pounds was involved in the pending inquiry; and a literal interpretation of M. Rolland's advice was insisted on in terms which there was no trifling with. The more Vendale thought of it, the more plainly the necessity faced him, and said, "Go!"

As he locked up the letter with the receipt, the association of ideas reminded him of Obenreizer. A guess at the identity of the suspected man looked more possible now. Obenreizer might know.

The thought had barely passed through his mind, when the door opened, and Obenreizer entered the room.

"They told me at Soho Square you were expected back last night," said Vendale, greeting him. "Have you done well in the country? Are you better?"

A thousand thanks. Obenreizer had done admirably well. Obenreizer was infinitely better. And now what news? Any letter from Neuchatel?

"A very strange letter," answered Vendale. "The matter has taken a new turn, and the letter insists—without excepting anybody—on my keeping our next proceedings a profound secret."

"Without excepting anybody?" repeated Obenreizer. As he said the words, he walked away again, thoughtfully, to the window at the other end of the room, looked out for a moment, and suddenly came back to Vendale. "Surely they must have forgotten?" he resumed, "or they would have excepted *me*?"

"It is Monsieur Rolland who writes," said Vendale. "And, as you say, he must certainly have forgotten. That view of the matter quite escaped me. I was just wishing I had you to consult, when you came into the room. And here I am tied by a formal prohibition, which cannot possibly have been intended to include you. How very annoying!"

Obenreizer's filmy eyes fixed on Vendale attentively.

"Perhaps it is more than annoying!" he said. "I came this morning not only to hear the news, but to offer myself as messenger, negotiator—what you will. Would you believe it? I have letters which oblige me to go to Switzerland immediately. Messages, documents, anything—I could have taken them all to Defresnier and Rolland for you."

"You are the very man I wanted," returned Vendale. "I had decided, most unwillingly, on going to Neuchatel myself, not five minutes since, because I could find no one here capable of taking my place. Let me look at the letter again."

He opened the strong room to get at the letter. Obenreizer, after first glancing round him to make sure that they were alone, followed a step or two and waited, measuring Vendale with his eye. Vendale was the tallest man, and unmistakably the strongest man also of the two. Obenreizer turned away, and warmed himself at the fire.

Meanwhile, Vendale read the last paragraph in the letter for the third time. There was the plain warning—there was the closing sentence, which insisted on a literal interpretation of it. The hand which was leading Vendale in the dark led him on that condition only. A large sum was at stake; a terrible suspicion remained to be verified. If he acted on his own responsibility, and if anything happened to defeat the object in view, who would be blamed? As a man of business, Vendale had but one course to follow. He locked the letter up again.

"It is most annoying," he said to Obenreizer, "it is a piece of forgetfulness on Monsieur Rolland's part which puts me to serious inconvenience, and places me in an absurdly false position towards you. What am I to do? I am acting in a very serious matter, and acting entirely in the dark. I have no choice but to be guided, not by the spirit, but by the letter of my instructions. You understand me, I am sure? You know, if I had not been fettered in this way, how gladly I should have accepted your services?"

"Say no more!" returned Obenreizer. "In your place I should have done the same. My good friend, I take no offense. I thank you for your compliment. We shall be travelling companions, at any rate," added Obenreizer. "You go, as I go, at once?"

"At once. I must speak to Marguerite first, of course!"

"Surely! surely! Speak to her this evening. Come and pick me up on the way to the station. We go together by the mail train to-night?"

"By the mail train to-night."

It was later than Vendale had anticipated when he drove up to the house in Soho Square. Business difficulties, occasioned by his sudden departure, had presented themselves by dozens. A cruelly large share of the time which he had hoped to devote to Marguerite had been claimed by duties at his office which it was impossible to neglect.

To his surprise and delight, she was alone in the drawing-room when he entered it.

"We have only a few minutes, George," she said. "But Madame Dor has been good to me—and we can have those few minutes alone." She threw her arms round his neck, and whispered eagerly, "Have you done anything to offend Mr. Obenreizer?"

"I!" exclaimed Vendale, in amazement.

"Hush!" she said, "I want to whisper it. You know the little photograph I have got of you. This afternoon it happened to be on the chimney-piece. He took it up and looked at it and I saw his face in the glass. I know you have offended him! He is merciless; he is revengeful; he is as secret as the grave. Don't go with him, George—don't go with him!"

"My own love," returned Vendale, "you are letting your fancy frighten you! Obenreizer and I were never better friends than we are at this moment."

Before a word more could be said, the sudden movement of some ponderous body shook the floor of the next room. The shock was followed by the appearance of Madame Dor. "Obenreizer!" exclaimed this excellent person in a whisper, and plumped down instantly in her regular place by the stove.

Obenreizer came in with a courier's bag strapped over his shoulder.

"Are you ready?" he asked, addressing Vendale. "Can I take anything for you? You have no travelling bag. I have got one. Here is the compartment for papers, open at your service."

"Thank you," said Vendale. "I have only one paper of importance with me; and that paper I am bound to take charge of myself. Here it is," he added, touching the breast-pocket of his coat, "and here it must remain till we get to Neuchatel."

As he said these words, Marguerite's hand caught his, and pressed it significantly. She was looking towards Obenreizer. Before Vendale could look, in his turn, Obenreizer had wheeled round, and was taking leave of Madame Dor.

"Adieu, my charming niece!" he said, turning to Marguerite next. "En route, my friend, for Neuchatel!" He tapped Vendale lightly over the breast-pocket of his coat, and led the way to the door.

Vendale's last look was for Marguerite. Marguerite's last words to him were, "Don't go!"

[To be continued.]

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WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third st.
J. E. LEWARS & CO., No. 29 S. Third street.
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,

In Wilmington, Delaware, by

R. R. ROBINSON & CO.
JAMES McLEAR & SONS,

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, 7 Nassau st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall st.,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the progress of the work, resources for construction, and value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices, or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.
November 23, 1867. 12 11 wfm9t

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.	NO. 8 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1¢

COUPONS OF

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,

5-20 COUPONS,

DUE 1st JANUARY, BOUGHT BY

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2 rp **NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.**

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

NOTICE.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Co.

DUE JANUARY 1, 1868,

WILL BE PAID ON AND AFTER THAT DATE

IN GOLD COIN,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

At the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, New York.

12 10 3w JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILADA.

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [9 24 3m

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AGENCY OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company,

OFFICE OF

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206 33	taking in exchange U. S. 6's of 1881.		
$156 33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127 58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
$127 58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151 33	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & July
$151 33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67, do.
$93 83	do.	do.	5 3/10 cent. 10-40's, do.
$159 18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$153 18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1867. 12 5

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206 33	taking in exchange U. S. 6's of 1881.		
$156 33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127 58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
127 58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov
$151 33	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & July
$151 33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67, do.
$93 83	do.	do.	5 3/10 cent. 10-40's, do.
$159 18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$153 18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1867. 12 2 4p

JANUARY COUPONS

OF

Union Pacific Railroad Bonds

AND

FIVE-TWENTIES,

BOUGHT OR CASHED IN GOLD AT BEST MARKET RATES, BY

W. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

12 12 PHILADELPHIA.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 328 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16¢

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JAMES HAMILTON, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the thirty-seventh account of THOMAS CADWALADER, Executor and Trustee of the last will and testament of JAMES HAMILTON, deceased, arising from that portion of the Estate belonging to Schedule B, annexed to the indenture of partition in the said Estate, dated January 26, 1849, recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in Philadelphia, in Deed Book G. W. C., No. 4, page 497, etc., and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 23, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

12 18 mw 5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,

Invite attention to their SPLENDID STOCK OF

Laces and Lace Goods.

HANDKERCHIEFS, in every variety, for Ladies and Gentlemen,

VEILS, SETS, NECKTIES, EMBROIDERIES, ETC. ETC.,

Expressly adapted for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Which they are offering at Prices as Low as those for an inferior Class of Goods, which have been imported to supply Auction Sales a, this season.

No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. Eleventh Street.

GIRARD ROW.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

REMOVED

To No. 184 DOCK Street.

1¢ PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD LINES.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 6 A. M. via Camden and Amboy Accom.	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3 00
At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	2d class, 1 50

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M., for Bordentown.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M., for Florence.

At 6, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 8 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 8 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4:5, and 6 P. M., for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4:5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3 P. M., for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc., etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines via Jersey City. Fare $3 25.

The 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M. 6:30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

December 16, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, September 30, 1867. Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Cristield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, via Baltimore, will take the 12 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11:00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 1:30, 4:30, 6:00, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4:30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6:00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7 and 8 A. M., 4:00 and 6:30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:15 P. M., Express; 6:35 P. M., Express; 8:35 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8:55 P. M. stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark, to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South and Southwest may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 838 CHESNUT street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping-cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8¢ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:15 P. M., and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 9:0 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:30 and 6:55 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy R.R. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The Depot is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 30 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

WINTER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 25, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	11:15 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:05 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	2:00 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:20 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	2:45 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6:28 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10:25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	11:55 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	8:55 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	4:25 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7:10 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	6:10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6:40 A. M. and Oil City at 9:50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 11:15 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:25 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 11 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),

Commencing TUESDAY, September 17, 1867.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, and intermediate stations, 8:00 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.

For Cape May 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:00 A. M., and 3:30 and 6:00 P. M.

Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon) daily.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. Freight received before 9:00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

7 24¢ WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, December 16, 1867, Trains will leave from foot of MARKET Street (upper ferry) for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Evansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

RETURNING,

Leave Pemberton at 7:20 A. M. and 2:20 P. M.

Leave Mount Holly at 7:45 A. M. and 2:45 P. M.

Leave Moorestown 8:18 A. M. and 3:18 P. M.

12 16 C. SAILER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANALS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MONDAY, November 18, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M., for Reading, Allentown, and intermediate stations.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

The 7:30 train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawis a Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 7:25 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 6:45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:25 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:00 A. M. and 1:50 and 10:10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg at 3 and 3:25 P. M., and 9:35 P. M., passing Reading at 4:49 and 7:00 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 12:45 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 5:35 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good to ply for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of A. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $32 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling the ministers and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 3:30 A. M., 12:45 noon and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M. 4 8¢

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 24, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, No. 116 Market street, or No. 1 S. Eleventh street will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	3:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	5:00 P. M.
Accommodation	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:25 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	1:10 P. M.
Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7:10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 903 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2, 7, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:20 A. M. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:30 A. M. 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1¼, 3, 4½, 6¾, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 2:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6:40, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11¼ A. M., 2, 3¼, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2¼ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7¼ A. M., 2 and 9¼ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent

1 11 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Sts.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad, for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M.; at Scranton at 4:05 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2:45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington.

At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN

CLOTHING.

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST

CLOTHING IN THE CITY.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

Every Garment in our Extensive Assortment LOWERED in Price to suit the times. We are determined to close out our Stock of Overcoats and Heavy Suits before the Holidays, Very Cheap. Prices greatly reduced on Ordered Work.

Parents, bring along your Boys. We have all kinds of Boys' Clothing, which we will sell very low.

The Best Ready-made Clothing in Philadelphia at the lowest figures.

Perfect satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser. 930 3m

ONE PRICE ONLY.

JONES'

OLD ESTABLISHED

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET St.,

ABOVE SIXTH.

For style, durability, and excellence o workmanship, our goods cannot be excelled. Particular attention paid to customer work, and a perfect fit guaranteed in all cases. 10 25fmw6m

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK;
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND,

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 16 TO 32 FEET LONG,
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 13

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 6p

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10 GOLDSMITH'S HALL LIBRARY Street.

LOST.—LOST ON THE NIGHT OF THE 5th, a single DIAMOND PIN, old-fashioned setting, with a small brilliant near the catch. Full value paid, if returned to No. 48 South FOURTH St. 12 10

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,
NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Is now offering an elegant and extensive variety of
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS,
SCARFS, TIES
MUFFLERS, GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.,
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Also, his usual assortment of MERINO, SILK, and WOOLLEN [1 22rp
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
FOR GENTLEMEN.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
WRAPPERS,
BREAKFAST JACKETS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
CRAVATS,
SCARFS,
GLOVES,
MUFFLERS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
SCARF RINGS AND SLEEVE BUTTONS,
WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF UNDERGARMENTS, ETC.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
12 11 tdst 5p NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VARIETY, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.
Merino Underwear for Gents.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
Merino Underwear for Misses.
Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.
All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
3 5 tuths No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
5 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SKIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER
FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 13, 1867.
Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M., January 13, 1868, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.
The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn tables, etc., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipments, as follows:—
5½ miles railroad track,
4 claw bars, used.
2 pinch bars, used.
6 stuffing boxes, used.
20,000 pounds railroad chairs, good.
9500 pounds railroad iron, good.
1 locomotive, unserviceable.
1 locomotive and tender, serviceable.
1 locomotive head-light, unserviceable.
14 coupling links, good.
586 pounds car springs, good.
12,450 pounds railroad spikes, good.
500 cases ties, good.
2 shackle bars, used.
20 square brasses, good.
7 flat cars, worn but serviceable.
2 cross-feet, worn.
4 railroad frogs and 3 switch stands, worn.
4 spike mauls, worn.
2 jack screws and levers, worn.
2 turn-tables, worn.
1 fire tongs, worn.
2 screw wrenches, worn.
1 hand car, worn.
2 push-car wheels, worn.
1 stove, worn.
1 push car, worn.
4 hand-car wheels, worn.
This sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States, nor to the bridge over the "Boca Chica."
This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.
Of the ten miles 3 139-160 are washed away by a late hurricane, 4 67-160 are in running order, although not continuous, and about 1 34-160 miles of the material are buried in sand.
The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.
The railroad to White's Ranche saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.
The property may be inspected on application to Captain C. B. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La.
A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.
Terms of payment cash, in United States Treasury notes.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the undersigned at this office.
A. J. McGONIGLE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. A., in charge of office. 12 21 19t

CHOICE FINE CONFECTIONS,
Put up in Neat Boxes suitable for Presents,
HAINES & LEEDS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHOICE FINE CONFECTIONS,
No. 906 MARKET Street,
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH FANCY BOXES AND GLACED FRUITS. 12 11 tf 20

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
A very large and fine assortment of WRITING DESKS, from $1 75 to $50.
Portfolios, Leather Desks Purses, Pocket Books Ladies' Companions, Cigar Cases, Gold Pens and Pencils, Chess, Cribbage, and Backgammon Boards and a great variety of
NEW GAMES, ETC.
1868. DIARIES. 1868.
B. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers and Engravers,
129 12 25 No. 912 ARCH Street

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails,
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, December 21
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, December 28
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, January 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, January 11
ETNA.....Saturday, January 18
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.
Rates of Passage by the Mail Steamer sailing EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
" to London	105	" to London	35
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin, $100; steerage $30. Payable in United States currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G DALE, Agent,
12 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Through Line to California, via Panama or Nicaragua.
Sailing from New York December 5th and 15th January 5th, 15th, and 25th, and February 15th and 25th, with New Steamships of the First-class.
Passage Lower than by any other Line.
For further information address the undersigned at No. 177 WEST Street, New York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street,
12 3 3m Philadelphia, Pa.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA,
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie,
STAR OF THE UNION, 1075 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.
The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans on Monday, December 23, at 8 o'clock A. M., from No. 41 Queen Street Wharf.
The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port on Saturday, December 21.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy Nickerson, & Co.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 23 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, December 26, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 23 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, December 28, at 8 o'clock, A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 11 22

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 3 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the Pier No. 2 N. Delaware avenue, above Market street daily at 2 o'clock P. M (Sundays excepted).
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.
For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16 No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Wasnington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves,
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freight received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 1f

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 15 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedts' Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1f DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
GRIFFITH & PAGE.
PATENT BIRD CAGES.
FINE SKATES.
BLACKING TABLES.
BOOK SHELVES.
BRITANNIA WARE.
WRITING DESKS.
WORK BOXES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, [11 3 fw

PROPOSALS

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT OF THE PLATTE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Neb., November 30, 1867.
PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on THURSDAY, the 26 day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 1, from Cheyenne, Dakota, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees, in the Territory of Dakota, west of longitude 101 degrees, in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver city.
The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals in person or be represented by his attorney.
The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.
The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1, at Cheyenne, Dakota, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.
Blanks forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
WILLIAM MYERS,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte. 12 2 1m

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
ST. PAUL, Minnesota, Nov. 13, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 20th day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 4, from Saint Paul, Minn., or Saint Cloud, Minn., by the shortest road or line, to such Posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dakota Territory lying east of the Missouri river and bounded by it, and from Fort Stevenson, or other designated point on the Missouri river, eastward to present posts, or such as may be established east or north of that river, in Dakota Territory.
The weight to be transported on this Route No. 4 shall not exceed ten million pounds (10,000,000 pounds.)
Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles for each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.)
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 4," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.
The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 4, at Saint Paul, Minnesota, Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.
Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.
S. B. HOLABIRD,
Lieut.-Col., Deputy Q. M. Gen.,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
11 20 tJ19 Chief Q. M., Department of Dakota.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:—
ROUTE NO. 2.
From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.
ROUTE NO. 3.
From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas, west of longitude 103 degrees.
ROUTE No. 5.
From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.
The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.
Proposals will be made for each route separately.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.
The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $30,000.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*
The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor or each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker, and such other points on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.
Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.
L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
12 3 tJ11 C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS, TWINES, ETC.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL AYER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL—
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON OCTOBER 1, 1867,
$2,582,368.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	1,009,765·00
Premiums	1,179,696·00
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $9614·13.	INCOME FOR 1867, $360,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 11 12 8t

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE
OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.
POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.
COLTON & SHELDEN,
GENERAL AGENTS,
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.
Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey 2 23

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA:
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267·80
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.
DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 22

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,024.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000.
Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.
DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas Mackellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Keney,

Joseph Klapp, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22 fmw JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL B. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

FIRE INSURANCE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER.....$16,000,000
INVESTED IN THE U. S., OVER $1,800,000
PHILADELPHIA BOARD.

Lemuel Coffin, Esq.,	Charles S. Smith, Esq.,
Joseph W. Lewis, Esq.,	Henry A. Duhring, Esq.,
	Edward Siter, Esq.

All losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
ATWOOD SMITH,
10 17 thatu6m] General Agent for Pennsylvania.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 8 6

INSURANCE COMPANIES

GLOBE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
PLINY FREEMAN, President.
LORING ANDREWS, JOHN A. HARDENBERGH, } Vice-Presidents.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.
CASH ASSETS.....$1,000,000
ORGANIZED JUNE, 1850.
ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE, PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH. LOSSES PAID IN CASH. IT RECEIVES NO NOTES, AND GIVES NONE.
By the provisions of its Charter, the entire surplus belongs to Policy Holders, and must be paid to them in Dividends, or reserved for their greater security.
Dividends are made on the contribution plan, and paid annually, commencing two years from the date of the Policy.
It has already made two Dividends, amounting
$103,000·00,
An amount never before equalled during the first three years of any company.
FREE PERMISSION GIVEN TO TRAVEL IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE AT ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR. NO POLICY FEE REQUIRED. FEMALE RISKS TAKEN AT THE USUAL PRINTED RATES, NO EXTRA PREMIUM BEING DEMANDED.
Applications for all kinds of Policies, Life, Ten Year Life, Endowment, Term, or Children's Endowments taken, and all information cheerfully afforded at the
BRANCH OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 408 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
ELMES & GRIFFITTS,
MANAGERS.
Department of State of Pennsylvania.
CHARLES E. ELMES, late of Phila. National Bank,
W. J. GRIFFITTS, Jr. 10 23 w32d4p
Fire, Marine and Accident Insurance effected the most reliable Companies of this city, and in the of New York, New England and Baltimore

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once command itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is per